THE
PRINCESS OF WALES

SARASWATI BHAYADA TEXTS

No. 48

EDITED BY
GOPI NATHA KAVIRAJA, M.A.

Тив

BUDDHAPRATIMĀLAKSANAM

外汉汉徐

Printed by Jai Krishna Das Gupta Vidya Vilas Press, Benares City.

SATC MILS

1933

शिल्पशास्त्रम् S'IDP#-S'#5#R#.M:

सम्यक्संबुद्धभाषितं

[दशतल-न्यग्रोध-परिमण्डल-बुद्ध-]

पतिमालचणम्

संबुद्धभाषितप्रतिमालक्षण-विवरणी टीकया समेतम्
 श्रीहरिदासिमेत्रण सपरिष्कारं सम्पादितम् ।

SAMYAKSAMBUDDHABHĀŞITAM

BUDDHAPRATIMĀLAKṢAŅAM

WITH THE COMMENTARY:

sambuddhabhasitapratinalaksanavivaranī

Oritically edited by HARIDAS MITRA, M. A.

1983.

Table of Contents.

- I.A. मूमिका
- I. B. Preface—Pp. I-IV.
- II. On the antiquity of the Indian Art Canons.— Pp. 1-12.
- Pp, I-1: III. सम्यक्तंबद्धभाषितं (दशतल-यत्रोधपरिमण्डल-बुद्ध-)
- प्रतिमाखन्तपम्—विवरणीयुतं, पाइटीकासिः सहितम्-पृ०१-४१।
 Text with Commentary and Notes,-Pp. 1-41,
- IV. Appendix: Tsao-siang-tou-leung-King-Pp. 42-44.
- V. शृद्धिपत्रम्। Correction slip.-Pp. 1-3.
- VI. नाम्नां पारिभाषिक-शब्दानां च स्ची--पृ० ४-६

List of proper names, and technical and difficult terms.- Pp. 4-6.

भूमिका

शिल्पशास्त्राणि खळ बेदाइ-ज्यौतिय-कत्य-ग्रुत्यस्थादिषु अन्त-भीवतुमईनित । शुक्कतिमीणागन्तरं सूत्रपातनात् भूमिविभागकरणाय-न्यत्पि विषयज्ञातं समानमुभयोरेव । यसं च यत् औमधुस्दन-सरस्वतीपादेन 'प्रस्थानभेदे' अर्थशास्त्रोपाइचतुर्थोपवेदेषु शिल्प-शास्त्राएयन्त्रभीविज्ञानि, तत्र शुज्यते, प्रमाणामावात् ।

मस्यपुराणाविषु वास्तुशास्त्रोपदेशकामां तथा शिवपशास्त-काराणां नामान्युपलम्यन्ते । तेषां मध्ये केचन ब्राचार्या देवा ऋषयो बाऽउसन् । कोऽपि दानवा कोऽप्यन्यो द्वाविहो वासीत् । कालवशात् तेषामनेकेयां क्रम्या लुहा उत्सन्नाखा । सौमान्यवशादेकं शिवपशास्त्र पुस्तकं ब्राचीनदीकेया समुझसितं मया प्राप्तम् । तदेव यथाशकि सपरिष्कारं सम्पाय सुधीनां परत् । द्वानीमपस्थाप्यते ।

> श्रीहरिदासमित्रः (राजघाट-वशोहरः)

PREFACE.

This edition of the Silpo Text, सम्बन्ध्यां-युद्ध-[-युद्ध-]मापितं [त्यतलन्यतोषपरिमण्डलवृद्ध-]बिमालल्यां and Commentary — a version of which is entitled in Tibetan संवुद्धसापितप्रतिमालल्यविचरित्(णी) माम, is based on a single Newāri manuscript of each, noticed before, belonging to the Viévabhārati Library :— Viévabhārati Mss. No. 2713.

Manuscripts of the same or of similar Texts are noticed in Cecil Bendall's The Catalogue of the Buddhist Skt. Mss. in the University Library, Cambridge, Cambr. Univ. Press. 1883. Pp. 200ff.:—

Add. 1700: III. (Samyak-Sambuddha-bhāsilam)
Buddha-pratimā-laksanam; IV. Sambuddha-bhāsila
-pratimā-laksana-vicaranam, Commentary on the last
work; V. Part of a Commentary on a work similar to
the two last; VI. A work on the dimension of Chailyas
and of Images; VII. Fragm. of a work similar to
the preceding; VIII. A somewhat later but
complete copy of the work described under No. V.

In M.m. Haraprasides S'astrin's—A Catalogue of the Palmleaf and selected paper Mss. belonging to the Darbar Library, Nepal—one similar Ms., called देवप्रविमास्त्रज्ञम् is noticed: Vol. II. p. 41.

Another sımılaı Ms of ইব্যনিমান্তল্যম্ (dated Newari Sam 763—A C 1643) is noticed on page 137 of the same work

With a few exceptions most of the corruptions in the Sanskint could be restored with some certainty. The general principles or considerations on which the emendations and corrections are based, have been stated at length. The corrupt points are indicated by asterisks.

Among the Orthographical and other pecuharities, the following are notable -

Orthographical peculiarities

-) No differentiation between হ ৫ হন্ত, and ব ৫ ব, in the Mss
-) Ru or ru indicated by the same sign (like र, ru with figure २, १४००) रे (ru or ru 1)—गुरु मूच करणा but कर।
-) A sign looking somewhat like an avagraha, is used in the Mss to show that a line or word is not complete, but runs on—especially, when the word wis not divided into syllables, in the regular way, this is indicated by Lin printing, while an original avagraha is indicated by 5 the usual sign
-) Regarding a (nsa for msa), see notes (१०, १२, १९)
-) ॥ देव० ॥ This mot is used in the Mss, at the commencement of each odd page
-) Il Ilon This motif is used at the end of each even page

The Paleographical peculiarities of the Mss. have been discussed, at length, in the Introductiory essay.

The Editor is responsible for the division of the Text, मुझं into Sections (indicated by bracketted stars) and for the division of the Commentary, टीका into Paragraphs (indicated by gaps). The emendations and corrections (put in brackets) and the Notes are also due to him.

As the edition is based on a single Newāri Ms., it was thought advisable to reproduce, as faithfully as possible, in Nāyari transcription, both the Text and the Commentary, giving within brackets the suggested emendations and corrections etc., side, by side. This would at once show that no voilent or hasty corrections have been made, and that the readings have not been tampered with, any way. Help of Epigraphy has been taken in some cases,

But unfortunately, faithful adherence to this method had its drawbacks. The page numbers and the line numbers peer out boldly. It would have been extrawally delightful to the eye, if these could be put in very small types or even above the lines. But Typographical difficulties and other exigencies were found, insurmountable.

The division of the Text into Sections and of the Commentary into Paragraphs and to correlate the different portions were difficult tasks, as the original arrangement in the Ms was faulty Attempts were made that the Text and the Commentary should be continuous and run parallel and that the Commentary should follow the Text to which it refers, and also the Notes in a similar manner follow and not precede the relevant passages (Text & Commentary) In some cases, unfortunately these attempts did not meet with success. The Editor, also regrets that a few printing and other mistakes were made

A separate Correctionship is given at the end of the Book for the Eriata

HARIDAS MITRA Rajghat, Jessore, Bengal July, 1931



II. ON THE ANTIQUITY OF THE INDIAN ART CANONS.

The Vāstu-s'āstras, with their subsidiary branch the S'ilpa-s'āstras, are classed under the Upacedas, or rather more properly, form an important Upānga of the Vedas. As in the cases of all other branches of Indian literature, the first Āchāryas (eighteen in number, as enumerated in the Matsya-purānam), who promulgated the Vāstu-s'āstras together with the S'ilpa-s'āstras, were reputed Risis of hoary antiquity. Indeed, the first traces of the beginning of these two arts are to be found in the Vedāngie Jyotisa, (Kalpa) Sulba-sātras, which prescribe rules for the construction of Sacrificial Altars.

The Vedic Indians were worshippers of the forces of Nature loosely authropomorphic, and in the Vedic Yajinas, sometimes with very elaborate rituals, no particular deities were probably anthropologically represented. But with the growth of popular religions, tendencies already appeared in the religions themselves, for objects of worship more concrete—tendencies which were further accentuated much later by the Bhakti movements, some of which promulgated the Chidtigraha-vida (विशिधाराद्)

"चिग्मयस्याद्वितीयस्य निष्यत्तस्याद्वारीरिष् । उपासकानां कार्योधं ब्रह्मणां रूपकरपना ॥"—रामतापनीये । 'आभिक्रप्याध विभ्याना देव साजिष्यमुच्छति ।"—श्रीह्यशीर्पपञ्चरात्रे । "In beautiful ımages, the gods make their appearance."

Actual references to images are to be found in the later Brāhmanas and Sutras and the Epics, and in Panini and Patafijali. It is difficult to state whether the pratila (Afir) worship, which is far from primitive, preceded actual image worship or was the result of conscious attempts on the part of the Brāhmana. Theologians The growth of image worship led to and went hand in hand with the development of the plastic arts and the erection of sacred structures. Elsewhere [Ind Hist Quarterly, June 1926] has been spoken, "of the existence in ancient India of architectural and sculptural motifs, decorative devices and artistic, religious and social traditions and other institutions which were perfectly non sectarian in character and formed the common heritage of all the great Indian religious faiths,"

Although, again, Mr. E B Havell has postulated the common origin of Visnu, S'iva and Buddha Images from the Indian Concept of "the Pillar of Heaven—the Brahmanic, the Buddhist and the Jaina Arts seemed to have followed separate and independent lines of development. And though the construction of Buddha images can be assigned

Achāryn S'ukra was closely associated with the South and the Daityas Nandikes'vara or Nandis'a, Kumāra (who however must be no other than the son of S'iva and Pārvarti) had close connections with the South.

It was until recently regarded that the Sanskrit originals of most of the Art Canons of these Āchāryas were lost irreparably or were only preserved in fragments, as quotations in later works. The Visnudharmottaram, the Matsyapurānam and the Britat Samhitā are are either based on, or seem to have utilised, older texts

The Stipa Sasta as were already current in Hiuen Tsang's time. Fortunately, translations in Tibetan of some sanskrit texts are preserved in the Encyclopicalic collection. Betan-keyur, section Mdo-hgrei Sutra-Vritti, Commentary on the Sutras-classed under the general name Silpa indyā sastras, Works on mechanical Arts. Of the Tibetan version of the Chitalal sunam ascribed to Nagnajit, an ancient Master—Dr. Berthold Laufer has brought out a critical edition.

It is extremely happy to note, that the Sanskrit versions of three important Silpa texts, Tibetan translations of which were only known to exist but have not yet been published, hove been soundains back recovered, mainly through the initiative of the humble writer, the Yis'va-libritis now in possession of new and good

copies of the following Mes., thanks to the kind efforts of S'riyut Rabindranath Tagore and the liberality of the Nepalese Government. Mss. in Newari Script:—

- A) Sivadharmottaram (Purānam)—included in the list of works known by the special name of Jaya.
- B) Sats'āmbhava-rahasyam. (A very rare Tūnirika work.) The importance of the Work was pointed out by Bābu Aṭal-vihārī Ghose with whom Sir John Woodroffe holds the Joint Hony. Secretaryship of the unfortunately little known Agamānusandhāna Samiti, that have published many Tūntrika Texts.
 - C) 1. samyak-sambuddha-bhāsitam Pratimālaksanam.
 - 2. Atreyatilakam, as indicated specifically in the Ms.
 - Another S'ilpa work, which, on comparison, was found to be a very full commentary on C1 and mostly in prose. It is a little incomplete at the end.

Through the kindness of the eminent Pandit Nityasvarūpa Brahmachārin, the Vis'va-bhārati is also in possession of a clean, Bengalee copy of the Vaisnava S'ilpa-s'āstra—S'ri-Hayas'irsa-pāncharātram. The work was frequently quoted as authority by the smriti compilations of Halāyudha, Raghunandana and Kamalākara Bhatta in Eastern and Western India, respectively, the importance of possessing such a work was pointed out, again, by the present writer.

On comparing the Sanskrit with the Tibetan versions, it was discovered that, though unfortunately partly corrupt, the Tibetan translations represent somewhat different and much fuller versions than the Sanskrit Unfortunately the Vis'va bharati copy of the Batan hgyur, as also all the available copies of the same work at the As soc, and elsewhere in Calcutta, are of the same "snar, thang' Edition and is miserably printed Under these circumstances it is not possible or advisable to undertake Tibetan editions of the three s'ilpa Texts (CI-C3) from critical standpoint, unless and until the other editions of the Batan-hgyur can be consulted for collation.

This Atreyatilalam is rather a S'ilpa compilation in verse, appaiently, based on "the Atrevatilakam and other old texts, Buddhist or otherwise, which were related by older Munis', as indicated in the very opening S'loka The work is later called Pratimaminalaksanam. In the Tibetan versions, the authorship of a work Pratıma mana lalsanam प्रतिमा मान-लक्षणम्-baltitea 19 ascribed to Atreya (Maharsi) which is also declared to be based on Atreya tilakam The readings (of the name), found in the different editions of the Bstan-hgyur, all point with certitude to the name Atreya The Translation was made by Upadhyaya Dharmadhara with the help of the Lo tsa va. Kırtıdhvaja (Cordier Catalogue du Fonds Tibe'tain de La Bibliothe'que Nationale, P.474 Mdo-hgrel Commentaire des Sutras. 1

Both in the Sanskrit and Tibetan versions, the name of the work is the same viz. Pratima-mana-laksanam and in both, the Text is said to be based on Ātreya-tilalam, while the Tibetan versions ascribed the work to Ātreya (Maharsi). We know from other sources, that one of the Vastu-sāstrakaras (eighteen in number) was Atri. Ātreya seems only to be a scion of the family of Atri (अक्रोग्नियास्य पुमान आर्थ्यः) and consequently, he must nave handed down the Art Canons of the School of the renowned Atri which were supposed to be lost.

Regarding the contents of the work itself, it starts with an enumeration of the sources, on which it is based, Then follows a section giving the units of measurement and other necessary directions for measurement of the body, and the relative proportions of the different limbs. Then, are given the different auspicious signs of images and the good or the evil consequences of preparing the same, in accordance with or out of prescribed proportions. This is followed by a section prescribing direct--ions for making images of female deities, in asta-talas. The next section gives proportions of images in sat-talas. which are prescribed for infants and also in cases of Vindyabas, Yaksas, etc. The section following, gives directions for making images in das'a talas, prescribed for Britman, the divine sages, the Brahma-rallsasas etc.

This is followed by a section giving directions for making images in sapta talas prescribed for human beings. The next section gives details for images in chatus talas, prescribed in the case of Vamana. Then follows an important section, entitled Jirnoddhara giving directions for the dismantlement of old images, etc. and the installations of new ones in their place. Then follow some sections giving detailed measurements severally of all the different talas. The work comes to an end here and seems to be complete.]

Though the Atreya-tilalam &c do not postulate new Art theories or propound new principles they resemble closely in form and spirit the Visnudharmottaram, and the language is always claste. They are not necessarily works on image making. Many of the principles would apply to other branches of Art as well.

The opening portion of the Samyal-sambuddha bhasia-pratimal-lal-mam (Sanskrit version) is laid in regular sutra style and in the from of a dialogue. The Blessed One was once living in the Jelavana, and when He had returned, after a visit to the Tunia Heaven for religious preaching unto his mother, S'ariputra interrogated the Blessed One thus -"After your departure or parinir ma, how are the good Believers to show their veneration?

The Lord thereupon replies, "After I have departed or have attained parinirvāna, Images should be made for worship and veneration—high and round like the banian tree nyagradha-primandala-kāya." (Compare the figure of speech in Persian poetry "Tall as the Cypress tree"). "The images should be equal in dimension to the full fathom vyāma, sp in of outstretched hand, and they should possess the due bodily proportions and the auspicious signs."

Then follow the respective proportions of the Bodhisatteas and the sugatas in two sections. In the first part, are given the measurements, beginning from Usnisa, the head protuberance of the Buddha up to the neck, Griva; in the next section, the divisions from the neck, Griva to Gulpha, heels are stated.

The four special varieties of facial shapes and the different tālas, prescribed—as also the dominant rasas for the various types of deities, are next given Here ends the Sanskrit Text (māla).

In the more full and very illuminating Sanskrit Commentary, the next sections (apparently mentioned by name only and containing the chief signs of perfection and the minor ones of the Blessed One) seem to be omitted. Then follow instructions for the erection of the different varieties of Chairyas and their diverse elements. Then the characteristics of Vigia, Vajraghantā etc. are told.

As the work is ascribed to the Buddha himself, it stands to reason, why in the Tibetan, the name of the original author of the Sanskrit Text, Das'a-ta'a-nyagrodha-parimandala Buddha-pra ima lal sana nama, is lost; the translators name also is not mentioned

The Commentary is called Sambuddha bhasita-pratimulatsana-inarani nama and no author of the work is mentioned. The translation was executed at the request of the great teacher Mahopadhyaya Bhotapandita Saddharmadhara by Upadhyaya Dharmadhara of India—the Lo Ysa 1a, being Kirtidhvaja [Vide Cordier op cit.]

Both the Original and the Commentary in Sanskrit are

full of corruptions, though the general sense is quite clear.

Epigraphic considerations and Iconographic parallels from
Brahmanic sources have fully helped the restoration
of the Texts, in the majority of doubtful points

A few of these misreadings might be due to the sembe a error, but the uniform nature of some of these mistakes, when taken in correlation with the peculiarities of the script, would postulate for the existence—in the opigraphic alphabet of the irche Typius (178)—of groups of letters so closely resembling, that any mistake or false stroke, on the part of the scribe would lead to confusions. These facts must be taken note of, to find out the nearest equivalents which the corrupt readings represented, before suggesting any emendations or corrections, in any critical edition proposed to be undertaken.

The confusion or interchange of letters in the Mss. may be stated, under different groups, as follows:-

- a) between \mathbf{q} va and \mathbf{q} dba, on the the one hand and between \mathbf{q} va and \mathbf{q} cha on the other. (The Mss. do not differentiate between \mathbf{q} ba and \mathbf{q} va)
 - b) between q pa and q ya.
 - c/घ gha, क pha, भ bha and ह ha.
 - d) between त to and न na.
 - e) between # ma and # sa
 - f) between z da and z da
 - g) between z da and z ha or z hya.

These confusions would at once take the upper age-limit (of the Script) of the Arche Typus back to the time of the Nepalese (Cambridge) Ms. No. 856 of 1008 A.C. and Cambridge Mss. Nos 1691, 2 of 1179 A. C. While in addition to the above peculiarities of East Indian Script, the orthographical peculiarity of indicating an anuscara followed by sa w, by means of a na w subscribed e.g. when for min which the Mss. have in common with Ghostawa inscription of Viradeva [placed between 800-900 A. C. by Mr. R. D. Bannerjee] and with the slightly later Bogra stone inscription of the Nandin family [dated between the end of the 9th century and the begin ning of the 10th century A. C.—J.A. S. B., N. S., XVIII, 1922], would at once place the date of the Mss. at least to the end of the 9th century.

On the other hand, if the few instances of the confusion between ta π and ga π and between ta π and ga π and between ta π and ta π and ta belong to the original and be not due to the mistake of the scribe in copying, the date of the ArcheTypus would be pushed back earlier to the Gupta period. But, on no account, can the ArcheTypus be placed much later than the 10th cent. A. C. Probably the ArcheTypus was in the Gupta Script from which copies were made in the North Eastern Indian Script of the 10th century, these later versions being the bases of all subsequent copies.

Thus, traditions, and epigraphic and other data, alike point to the the high antiquity of the Art Canons of India,

> HARIDAS MITRA S'āntiniketan 8-10-1928

सम्यक्संबुद्धभाषिनं ।

• [दशतल-न्यग्रोधपरिमएडल-बुद्ध-]

प्रतिमारुच्चणम् ।

पित्रं १ पंक्तिः १ 1

॥ देव०॥ नमो 'बु(बु)द्धाय ॥ ॥१॥ 'बु(बु)द्धो भगवान् जेतवने विहरति स्म ॥ तुपितवरभवनात् मातुं द्धां ना 'डशनावगत' [पं० २]कालसमयं (मातुर्घमंदेशनाऽऽगमन-कालसमये) शारिपुत्रो भगवन्त ते(मे)तदवोचत् ॥

*संदुद्धसापितश्रीतमालक्तग्र-विवरणी ॥ * भगवता यदे *बी(बो)कं हु *(बु)खास्त्रती फलं ॥ लक्षणं बु श्यु)खम् चींत्रते तदेवात्रापि लिल्यते ॥ सन्देश[पं० २]सणसंपूर्णी शतिमा सुसदायिका । विदेशीना यदा या स्थान् *बा(ब*)न्तदुःसत्रशयिका [पं० ३]॥ किच*न्तु*सं (किन्तन्तुसं) ॥ तदाह ॥

यावन्तः परमासवो(१) भगव^{*}स्त्रेपे^{*}(वनस्त्रे)षु विस्वे^{*}षु वा वरकर्त्तु^{[*}]त्रिवि मृ.[पं० ४]नचे च नियर्ग्['] नावन्ति राद्य[~_]॥ भगवन् भगवता गते परिनिर्द्धते वा श्राङ्धेः कुल[पं॰ २]पुत्रैः क्यं प्रति यन्तव्यं (प्रतिप-त्तव्यं) ॥

विवरणी ।

[- -]*हपासनाधिसंपद*खिता*(-दिसंपदोऽखिला) भृक्ता (भुवत्वा) च सर्वे [पं० ४] सुखं / प्रान्ते जन्मजराविपचिराहेतं प्राप्नोति *(बी)द्ध[ं] पदं ॥ अतो रूपकायस्य लक्षणया[पं० ६]ह ॥ तत्र सम्यक्सम्यु*('ब)द्धानां महाबक्षयरायाःश्च

दं°घों(हर्षे)ण कायस्य °वा(वा)हुद्वयार्श्वम∠[पं० ७] सारित−व्याभेनापि किं प्रमाणं ध स्वक्षीयाञ्चलेन सार्द्धहादशा-कुलस्तालिस्तेन पश्च—

हुजरकार्यस्य । [पत्रं १८ ए० ३] [पं० १] ॥ देव० ॥ विंशनाधिकशताङ्ग्रस्थं ॥

१) तथा हि—श्रीगोपालभट्टकते श्रीहरिभक्तिविलासे—१८ श-विलासे-श्रीमुर्चवाविमांवमाहात्स्ये— "विष्णुधम्मोत्तरे । देवस्य प्रतिमायान्तु यावन्तः परमाण्यः । तावद्वर्यसङ्ख्राल् विष्णुलोके महीयते ॥" न्तुमा,श्रीहरि०—१६ शविलासे-श्रीम्पूर्चग्रितश्चमाहात्स्ये— "मास्ये । प्रतिग्रायाः सुराण् च देवतार्थानुकोर्तनात् । देवयक्रोत्सवार्श्चार्य वस्यनेन विमुच्यते ॥"

भगवानाहः ॥ सारिपुत्र मिय गते परि-निवृते वा ॥ न्यग्रोधपरिमएड ८ [पं० ४]लं कायं कर्त्त व्यं ॥ यावत्कायं तावद्रवामं॥यावद्रवामं॥

विवरणी ।

॥ १८ ॥ छोचनादिदेवीनां द्वादशाङ्गुळस्ताळस्तेन नवताळे-नाष्टोचरश[पं० २] बाङ्गुळायामी च्या (च्या)पापथ ॥ (वो)-पिस(च्या)नाथ्य द्वादशाङ्गुळै (े]दशताळक्रमेव ॥

खर्ब्बल(∓वो)[पं०३]दरक्रोधानाञ्च प*णेवस्यं* (पराण-बस्य)क्षुळं अष्टतास्त्रेन ॥

छळत (न)कोषानां तु दशताळेन विशस्त्रच ८ [पं० ४] रशताञ्ज्ञ्ञयामन्यायामाभ्यां सन्दोहा पीकृदितं (क्रोपाङ्गादितो) इतवन्यं ॥ शास्त्र द्ध(प)र्षदंशनायमनसम् [पं० ४]पे शारिपुत्रो भगवन्तमेतदयोचतः॥

भगवन[्] भगवता विना शा*दें:* (श्राद्धेः) (२) कुछ-पुत्रैः ॥* कुछदुहि[पं० ६]तृभिश्च कथं मतिवत्तव्यं ॥

२) আই:, from প্রत্+root √ पा in the sense of মব ? or to be read প্রার ।

The Chinese rendering for फुल्युबाः is shan-nantzu, literally meaning फुगलाः-पुंसाः-पुत्राः। The Chinese

तावत्कायं ॥ पूजासत्कारार्थम्प्रतिमा ॥क[पं॰ ५] र्त्तन्या॥

सर्वाङ्गो याङ्गावयन (-पाङ्गावयव)स्थील्य-लावएयलालित्यसलिलतत्वं ॥ अत्राकारशिरः स्क"न्यां ८ [पं० ६] संस्थितोष्णीपत्वादिसु ॥ संस्थानात् (सलीलत्वअत्रा०—०स्कन्धसुसं०—

विवरणी ।

भगवानाइ ॥ शारिपुत्र मिय गते परिनिर्ट्टते वा है ॥ न्यग्रोध [पं० ७]परिमण्डळं याबद्व्यामं ताबरकायं यावर स्कायं ताबद्व्यामं पुनासस्कारायं मतिमा क /

॥गुरू०॥ ॥१८॥[प० १६ ए० १] [पं० १] (ते)न्त*व्या ॥ सर्व्याद्वोपाद्वावयवस्थौन्यळावएयळाळित्ये सळळित[पं०२]त्वं

rendering for কুন্তর্ধিন: is shan-nu-jên, literally কুমনান্তি—নান্ত নান্ত নাল্য নান্ত না

-विद्युसंस्थाना)[11] तत्रायामविस्तारोञ्चेद-सिन्धव न्थानिगा भेः ॥ गुरू ॥शा [पं ७] प्रमाणं वो (वो)धिसत्व (त्त्व)ानां सुगतानात्र प्र-वन्त्यामि [11]तञ्जूण ॥

तत्र तावत्प्रमाणं ^{*}वोधिस^{*}त्वानां स्वेना-इगुली ८ [पत्रं २ पृ० १] [पं० १]प्रमाणेन शतं विंशत्युत्तरं ॥ 'वु(वु)द्धानां पत्रविंशत्युत्तरं ॥

विवरणी ।

सप्तोत्सदमहाइतुत्वद्यत्राकाराशिरःस्कन्यमुसंस्थितोष्णीपत्वादिसुसं-स्थाना ॥

तत्रायामविस्तारोत्से[पं०२]यसन्यिन*(व)न्यनिर्द्र*(गी)मै: । ममाणं (बु)द्धमृत्तीनां (बो)धिस(स्व)ानाञ्चोते वचनात् ॥

तत्र लावएयं [पं० ४] रिन म्यचर्माता लावएयं (लालियं) मनोहरता ॥ सञ्जीलयं त्रिभङ्गत्वादिगुणेन ॥ सप्तान्तदेति सप्तां [पं०भ]वयवाः ॥ उत्तद्दा उद्ध्या उत्तताक्षेति पर्यायाः ॥ कतमे पादद्वं हस्तद्वं स्कन्यद्वं ग्री[पं० ६]वा चेति ॥ अपर् मसिद्भेव किञ्चिद्वतिरुं हैयः॥ [**] चतुरङ्गुलमुष्णीपं केशस्थानन्ततो द्र [पं०२] यं॥ सार्क्षेत्रयोद*सी रा जाम् लभागश्चन न्त्रयं (शीमात्रां मुखभागञ्च तन्त्रयं)॥ (—ामुखं भागश्च तत्रायं)॥ ललाटं नासि[का]बाध[:] विच्(रैब्र)कान्तं ततीयकं च[पं॰ ३]तुरङ्गुलं ललाटां*(टं) तुल्यं नासिकाया[ं] भवेत ॥ साधिकं चि वुकान्तन्तु चि वुकं द्रयङ्गुल भवेत ॥

ग्रा[पं॰ ४]यामं िनर्मा मा च्चेव(मर्बेव) चतुरङ्गुलमिप्यते ॥ चतुरङ्गुलो कपोलो तु कर्णमृलादिनिःश्रितो ॥

विवरणी ।

तत्र चहुरहुल्युन्जीपं केशस्यान[पं०७]झ तपंव ललाटना-सिकापश्चिषुकान्तं चतुर्ववाधिकचतुरहुलं ॥ एनेनार्द्धनयोदशी [प० १६ ए०२] [पं०१] ॥ देव०॥ ॥१६॥ मात्री मुखमागः॥ [*] हतुः [पं॰ ५:] स्यान्त्य (तृत्र्य)ङ्गु-लोखेदो(३) विस्तारे दृब्यङ्गुलश्च सः ॥

विवरणी ।

a) There is an unfortunate discrepancy here between the Text and the Commentary. But epigraphic considerations support this reading only.

e) Epigraphic considerations make the correction phusible; necessarily the restoration is also fairly certain.

प्रतिमालक्षणम् ।

साधिकः परिपूर्णः स्यान्महासिंहहर्तु[]यथा ॥ श्र[पं० ६]धरो द्र्यङ्गुलायामो निर्ग्यमौ (ो)श्रेद मात्रिकः ॥ मध्ये स्याञ्जोभना रेखा 'शृ'द्विणी मातृ' (त्रि)के स्मृतौ [पं० ७] ॥

चतुरङ्गुलमायामं व*कं(कृं)कुर्यादिचच्चणः ॥ यथोपपत्रस्थानाश्चत्वारिंश*ब्द(इ)शनाः स्मृताः[॥]

विवरणी ।

अथरी (1) ब्राहुळायामी निर्ममा रिपेंग (मोरसेय)मात्रिकः ॥ अडुन्य[!] तृतीयमागी मात्रि [पं० ६]क इती (त) ॥ अथरे मध्यं विम्त्र फलकत् ॥ एकाङ्कुळे सम्बर्णा ॥ चतुरङ्गुळायामं वक्तं ययो रव्या (-ोक्तत्या) [पं० ७] विन्यासञ्च ॥ गुरू० ॥ चरवारिशहरानानां राजद (ते)दन्ता(५)दिक्रमेण ॥१६॥

⁴⁾ This correction is based on the probable reference, here, to the well-shaped and beautifully white teeth of the Buddha. See the Lists of the Laksanas and the Anneyananas of the Buddha figure, later.

ॅि पत्रं २ सांकप्रष्ठं **] पिंक्तिः** १ ो ॥ देवः ॥ उत्तरी "ष्टो" (-ौष्टो)ऽङ्गुलार्ङः स्यात्तथैवोद्धेदिनगर्गमः॥ 11211 त्रिभागाङ्गुलिका 'काच्या'('कार्या') गो'ची

त स्योरि स्थि। पं॰शताः (गोजी तस्योपरि स्थिता) ॥ नासा दयङ्गुलविस्तारा सार्द्धमङ्गुलमुत्रता द्यद्धीहुगुले समी वृंन्ते(त्रे) नासायाः श्रोतसां

स्सृपिं०३ ति ॥

विवंरणी !

उत्तरों गाँ (ौष्टों)ऽङ्गलाईयनुर्पना निर्ग ८ [पत्रं २० पृ० १] षि० १]पोत्सेध्य*(घा)भ्यां ॥ नासाम्राय[रे]ऽष्टो*(र)ङ्गल[े]स्त्रिमागा प्रणालाकारा रमश्रमध्या गोधिः (जी) ॥ *नोमा*(नासा) स्र-[एं० २]हरूविस्तारा सार्ज्याङ्गरोत्तवा ॥ "बुद्धानां किञ्चिद्धि-का !! अतिकोधाना[ै] किञ्चिचिपिटा ८ [पं०३]पार्श्वाने रैंह्र(र्ग) ता || अर्द्धाहुलसमे हुने*(चे) श्रीवसी || वस्या नासावंसी नासाग्र-म^{*}च^{*}की(६)(-वकि^{*}त-)विस्वारा^{*}हर्थ(-ादद्धी)ह्न[पं० ४]नः॥

E) These are further examples of such confusion between u, ea and u, cha-which are of epigraphic interest.

The H, ma may also be read H, sa which would however change the sense.

नासाव शसमो मध्ये विस्तारेणार्द्धमा तृ(त्रि)कः ॥ नेत्रान्तरेऽङ्गुले (ो) इत्यो नेत्रे च चतुरङ्गुले ॥ विस्ता[पं॰ ४]रा[तृद्वचङ्गुलो मध्ये तयोस्तारा त्रिभागिकी ॥

दृष्टिः स्यात्पञ्चभागेन द्ववङ्गुलं त्र्यङ्गुलं त्तं(त)योः॥

श्र[पं॰५]ड्गुलस्य चतुर्था शो(नंशं) विस् (स्तृ)तो-चित्तमुङ्ग (द्वानः ॥

पद्मपत्राकृतिः कार्यो नेत्रकोशोऽङ्गुलित्रयं ॥

विवरणी ।

चतुरङ्गुळश्रश्चाकोषः ॥ तत्मध्यमेकाङ्गुळं विस्तारात् मध्ये श्रङ्गुळं ॥ चूँबोरघस्ता^{*}ऋ*रे[पं० ४]*ध्या*(सूरोमा)*पः(७) पर्यन्तो व्यङ्गुळि ॥ चश्चपोरन्तरे नासामूळमेकाङ्गुळं ॥ 'मूँ(ख्रः) चतुरङ्गुळायता *रा*बँ(सप्रे)कारा(८) अ[पं० ६]दा* (−∫हुळविस्तारा भध्ये चज्रपरस्य ॥ क्रोधानां तु कुटिळा ॥

s) Another alternate reading may be মুইলা।

c) This restoration is based on epigraphic considerations. A single stacke added, will turn rd to so, tt 1

[*]कर[पं॰६]वीरसमं सूत्रं नेत्रयो[]नासिकापुटे॥ तारासमे च चिँवुके सृकुणा परियोजयेत् ॥ श्रन्तरस्तु भूँ[पं॰ ७]वः का यां(यों) विस्तृतं

सार्छमङ्गुलं ॥

विवरणी ।

The glossy-black, কুৰো and curved, কুরিল eyelashes are compared to the form of snakes.

[.] ९) These are examples of confusion of प, pa and य, ya on the one hand, and of च, cha and य, va on the other.

मध्ये चोर्णात्र विज्ञेषा श्रभा "पु(पू)र्णेन्दुसन्निभा ॥ नासिकावन्स(१०)सू[प०३ ५०१] [पं० १]तोर्णा

तथा मूर्डजसंस्थितं (तः) ॥

शिरोमणिः स विज्ञेयः सुप्रभो विमलस्तथा ॥ चतुरङ्गुलमु[पं॰ २]खेदाञ्चलाटोपरि मस्तकं॥ खत्राकारं शुभन्नीलं दिच्छावर्त्तमूर्द्धनं॥

विवरणी ।

पुचालका ॥ सार्द्वाहुल्हर्यंव पश्चमानेन विस्तारेखेकाहुल्लं तारा विभागिकाउद्व[पं॰ ४] जस्व चतुर्सा "हुः "(र्यायाः) प्रकाशितो ऽक्षि "पुत्रतः ॥ पद्मपत्राहृनिक्षे[] त्रकोषोऽहुल्लत्रयं ॥ करवीर[] स[पं॰ ६] पम् त्रं नासिकापुटस्य ॥ ताराम "(स)मं वि (पु)कं सकणी तथा ॥ च्वीकंथ्य[] सार्द्वाहुलं॥ तत्रैवोणी ॥ग्रुक्तः॥ [पं॰ ७] एकाहुला पूर्णचन्द्रनिभा ॥ नासा जर्णा उप्णीप-स "कं सुकं" —समस्या) ॥ (१३)

(१६)वधाशोभं शिरोपणि[ः] वि ८ ॥ २१ ॥ िपं० २ ोम्छः कार्यः)

⁽e) An example of the orthographical peculiarity of the Ms of indicating Anundra, followed by sa, a by means of s na, a subscribed.

'भुरेला स्याचतु∡[पं० शुम्मात्रा क'र्णा'यञ्चा'पि (कर्णद्वयञ्च) तत्समं ॥

'निःसृतौ दयङ्गुलौ कर्णा'(ौ) तयो[:]

पत्रोर्द्धमात्रिकः ॥

उर्खेदो मात्रि८[पं॰ ४]को ज्ञयः 'खि'ण्ए (११)

श्रोत्रोर्द्धमात्रिकाः ।।

थ्र**द्**गुलस्य चतुर्थान्सः(१२) कर्णावर्त्त 'त्सु(स्य)

विस्तरः॥

विवरणी ।

डप्णीपं मध्यस्थीकस्य द्वादशाङ्खळं जशाधुकुट्] का-परस्य ॥ नीराणां (वो)िषस ८ [पं० ३](प्व)ानां (१७) चाङ्कळं जशासुटं मकुटं चेति विशेषः ॥ दशाङ्कुलिपिते / फेचित् ॥ उपणीपायोनेष्टनेन ८ [पं० ४] द्वादशाङ्कळं ळलाटोपरि दशाकारं ॥ नीकद्शिणावर्त्तमुर्द्धनं ॥ उन्नतपस्तकां (के आ-) कर्ण संग्रु ८ [पं० ४] त्वपृष्ट वेष्टनेन द्वानिश्वदङ्ग्रस्तकं ॥

११) Could the reading be क्षिप्ट or इसस्य ? In any case, the sense is obscure.

⁽³⁾ A further interesting example similar to (80).

सा[पं॰ ५]र्द्धमात्रेङ्गुले द्वे स्यात्

कर्णस्वन्तरभागतः॥

पारवों (ों) स्यातां यथाशोभं के ॥शाश्चापि तथैव च॥ [पं॰ ६]ग्रर्क पद्मममात्रद्य कर्णपत्रमथाङ्गतः ॥ कर्णात्कर्णान्त[ो] विद्गेषो मस्तकोऽष्टादशाङ्गुलः ॥ [पं॰ण]चतुर्दशाङ्गुलं 'पृ(स्प)ष्टन्तयोरन्तरमिष्यते ॥ चत्वारिंशन्मात्रद्य शिरः स्यात्परिणाहतः ॥

विवरणी ।

मैंचो रेखासमी कर्णा (ी) ॥ आयामेन ॥ २० ॥ [पत्रं २१ प्र०१] [पं०१] चतुरक्षुळो (ौ) ॥ इयङ्गळ- विस्तारी तरव सु(त्रं) च[तुर]पवं ॥ तयो क्र दें(भें) पत्रं चतुर्यवं नत मु चै मैं काळु L[पं०२] छै (१४) ॥ िय)ळं चतुर्यवं ॥ क्षेणळकर्णिळ द्रयोमेंघ्ये कर्णावक्षः क्र (१७)ळकाकारो हियवः ॥ [पं०३] कर्णळ त्राच्या चतुरक्ष्य होर्घतः ॥ स्यूज पयाशो मन्[ा] ॥

⁽³⁾ Here, some lines (put in separate paras) have been written, which should really come later and under different heading. But for this slight misorder, the Tikā is continuous.

१४) नतमुखे सैकाङ्गुलं or नतस्^कचे * सैकाङ्गुले or नतमुखमे-काङ्गुलं ?

[पत्रं ३ सांकपृष्टं] [प०१] ॥ देव०॥[**] ग्रीवोछेदाचतुर्मात्रा

॥३॥ विस्तारादो (१)वष्टमा तृ(त्रि)का॥ परिणाहाच कर्त्तव्या चतुर्वि शतिमा तृ(त्रि)का॥

विवरणी ।

पूर्विष्ठप्यीपादि ग्रीवापर्यन्तं च[पं० ४]तुर्वेषो (१) पिक-विश्वरायकुर्लं मु "बरवा " (लमुरवा) इदानीं ग्रीवादिगुरुकाधः पर्यन्त-स्य विभागः क्रिय[पं० ४]ते ॥ ग्रीवो "(१) चतृ[र]कुर्ला ॥ ग्रीवातो हृदय[] सार्ज्द्रादशाकुर्लं ॥ हृदय[ग्रिकापिययंतं तथा[ऽऽ]ना[पं० ६]पेरा[ऽंगुर्वा सार्ज्द्रादशाकुर्लं ॥ "चरुः पश्चविंशरयकुर्लं ॥ नंपापि तथा जानुः पद (८) कुर्लं ॥ [पं० ७] द्वयद्वलो गुरुकः गुरुकादयश्चरकुर्लमें ति(भिति) स "स्पे "कसी "बुद्ध (सम्यक्संबुद्ध –) बज्यर(वो) पिस(स्व)।दीनां द ८ [पत्रं २१ साङ्गपृष्ठं] [पं० १] श्वालस्य कथितो विभागः॥ ॥ देव० ॥ अन्वेषां तथायोगमुक्तेयं॥ (१४)

⁽⁴⁾ This paragraph is to be connected with (?c).

⁽¹⁾ While, this para should go with (13)

⁽s) Some Alkan'as seem to be missing and if the cha, u be a mistake for va, u the probable reading was [ন]মুন্তৰ, which is close to ব্যায়ুন্ত – an alternative measurement, prescribed by some Masters, Āchāryas,

ग्री[पं॰ २]वान्तान्यङ्गुलान्यष्टौ स्कन्धान्सो(१६) द्वादशाहगलः॥

^{*}वि(चि)तान्तरं।शो(२०) वृत्तश्च स्कन्धः स्याझत्तणा ८

र्षं ३ निवतः ॥

चत्वारिंश तमात्राणि 'चात्ती' चायामिष्यते(२१) (वा)ह[[°]]विंशतिमार्त्र तु प्र(वा)हः

^{*}शो(पो)डा पं०४ |शस्तथा ॥

दादशाङ्गुल[] हस्ताव्रं मणि वन्धा नप्र(बन्धात्प्र-) कीर्त्तितः ॥

विवरणी ।

(१८)वीना चाष्टाङ्गछानिस्तारा ॥ तस्यानेष्टनं चतु ^९]नि ८ [पं०६]शरवङ्गळं ग्रीवाया अष्टाङ्गळं हिरवा कर्णसभीपे चत्रक्षकेन सह द्वादशाङ्गर्काः] स्कन्धाव / ॥ गुरू० ॥ [पंo ७] त्तः स्वा *श्वेक्षणान्वितः ॥ कृशवारहितस्कन्धात् *(त) कफोर्ग *रू दें(-रूर्व) विशत्पङ्गलो *वाहुः कफौर्ण - ॥ २१ ॥

⁽c) This para is in continuation of (()

१९) Another example similar to (१०) and (१२).

⁽a) This restoration is certain, being supported by the Dharmasamgraha and the Maharyutpatti चितांतरांश्रता and *चितांतरेश are respectively given by these two Works, among द्वाचिशस्त्रजाणि । See later

. कु कु णीमणि वन्धाभ्यां

'मङ्गुलञ्चा८[प॰ण]ङ्गुलं स्मृतम् ॥ 'बाह्य मध्यपरिचेप इष्टो विंशतिमात्रिकः ॥ प्रवाहुः पाडशः स्या'द्वि'प'ङ्को(बृद्धिपट्को)

मणि व[पं॰ ६]न्धने ॥

त्रायांमं(म)सप्तकम्पाणे तल[े] विस्तारपद्यकं ॥ शंखञ्जकं तलेन्यस्त[]पद्मञ्च कुलिंसाङ्कु[पं॰७]शं॥ सन्बंलज्ञण्हपिएया लेखाः कार्य्याः पृथग्विधाः] ॥

विवरणी ।

[पत्रं २२ पृ० १] [पं० १]- रेकाहुन्या ॥ कफ्तोणेरध-स्वा^{*}त्म(त्म)णि^{*}वत्याद्^{*}द्धें म^{*}वाडूः पोटशाहुन्नः ॥ एकाहुन्य-मणिव^{*}[पं० २]^{*}य(वत्य)ः ॥ मणि^{*}वत्यादयो मध्याहुन्य-मप्पेन्वं द्वादशाहुन्ने इस्तः ॥ एव(एवं) [प]व्याशदहुन्ने ॥ ^{*}वाहौ ८[पं० २] मध्यवेष्टनं विंशत्यंगुन्ने ॥ उप^{*}वाहोर्मध्यवेष्टनं पोटशाहुन्ने ॥ मणि^{*}वत्ये वेष्टनं द्वादशा[पं० ४]हुन्न[] ॥ मणि-*वत्यावे सप्ताहन्नं करतन्नं ॥

रश) There is अपेजा (want) of some word, which has been mis-spelt here—and since the topic deals with measurements of the arms, the wrists etc., and as cha, w could be easily a mistake for va, w or ba, w the reference is probably to bahu, w.g. It is therefore

[*]पञ्चाङ्गुलायता मध्या पर्व्वार्द्धं'(ो)न[1] प्रदेशि / [पत्रं ४ पृ० १] [पं०१] नी ॥ श्रङ्गुलार्द्धं विहीना तु कर्त्तव्या स्यादनामिका ॥ स्रनामिकातः पर्व्वें(ो)णां कर्त्तव्या तु कनीय /

प्रनामिकातः पञ्च(।)या कत्त्वन्या तु कनायः [पॅ०२]सी ॥

त्रिप'द्वी'(पर्व्वा)ड्गुलयः सर्वाः पर्व्वाद्धेन नसाः श्वाभाः (२२)॥

मणि वन्धोपरिष्टा तु(त्) सोऽङ्गुष्ठश्रतुरङ्गुलः

[पं०३] ॥

विवरणी ।

मध्याहुळी पश्चमात्रा ॥ तस्याः पर्वोद्धोंना परेशि[पं० ४]नी ॥ अनापिका तस्तमा पर्वोना कनीयसी [॥] सि*(स)र्वाहुन्य-ल्लिपर्वाः ॥ *य*वाद्वेन ने*(न)सास्तासाः॥ मस्यि-[पं० ६] *वन्याबतुरङ्गुळं स्व*स्का(बस्वा) नसाग्रं यावच्यतुरङ्गुळोऽङ्गुट*ः'॥

proposed to read the word as (and) The only difficulty is regarding the measurement, but it may be that the distance between the two arms along the shoulder-blades, was perhaps meant. Then the measurement (forty) 40 miltras need not be too long. The standard measurement between the two Bahu-bahya-satras is, however, (thirty-six) 36 matras.

२२) Read त्रिपच्यों हुलयः The reading यवाईन in the

तावानेव परिचेपः पर्वाद्धेन नलख्य सः (स्यात्)॥ ^{ञ्रङ्गुष्ठा तु(त्}) प्रदेशिन्या ग्रन्तरं त्र्यङगुलं स्मृतं॥ क्नी[पं०४]यसी मिणव न्धादभवेत्पञ्चाङ्गुलायतः ॥ । अग्रहस्तपरिचोपो विज्ञेयो "र्द्वादशाङ्ग्रलः॥। दैर्घ्यात् पंज्य]तीयभागः स्यात् स्वाङ्गुलीनां परिग्रहः॥ **शीवाहृदययोर्माध्ये** सार्खद्वादशमात्रं कः ॥ .ाः हिंशा[पं०६]भ्यो[श्र] चनु (तु)श्चैव स्तनयोरिप चान्तरं ॥ 🏞 स्तनयोह (ह)परिष्टाच कच्चे कार्य्य[] पडङ्गुले॥ तदुर्द्धम्पनरा। पं०७ स्किन्धार्त्र च(व)मात्रा(२३) प्रकीर्त्तिता ॥

विवरणी ।

clearly.

R) An example of the confusion of cha, with all to to to to the confusion of cha with all to to to to the confusion of cha with all to to to the confusion of cha with all to to to the confusion of cha with all to to to the confusion of cha with all to to to the confusion of cha with all the confusion of characters are co

उरसोपि च विस्तारः पश्चविंशतिमात्रिकः॥ परिणाहो (२४) दु(ह्यु)रः ८[साङ्कवण्डं] [पं० १] ॥देवंशा कार्व्ये (ा) विस्तारात्त्रिग्रुणा (ः) शुमं (ः)॥ ॥ ४॥ स्तननाभ्यन्तरे चैव पोडशाङ्गुलमिञ्यते॥

[*] ग्र'वे'घः"(ग्रवधेः)" सन्धिरन्ध'(न्त्र)ाभ्यां [पं०२]नाभिमएडलमङ्गुलं ।।

नाभिमध्याप*(त्प)रिच्चेप*(प)ः

पट्चत्वारिंश^{*}ड(द)ङ्ग्रलः॥

द*(हच)ष्टा(२५)दशाङ्गुर्ल चैव

नाभिमेदान्तरो

विस्तारे[पं॰र]ण कटिर्भवेत् ॥ बा*(वा) स्यात

सार्द्धद्वादशमात्रिकः ॥

साद्धद्वादशमात्रिकः ॥ ^{विवरणी} ।

पञ्चाजुळं ॥ स्कृत्यात् कसर्पन्तं नवाजुळं ॥ कसात् स्त*मं(नं) यावत् प*दङ्गुळे ॥ उ[पं०२]रः पृ*ष्ट*यो वे*ष्ट*यो *(पृष्ठे आवेष्टय)* वेष्टनं *प*चञ्च(पर्यञ्च)शादञ्जळं॥स्तनयो(`]मध्य[*) सार्द्धद्वासुळं॥स्तननाध्यो[पं०३]पैध्यं पोडशाजुळं॥

नाभिमारभ्य *हप्टे*न(वेष्टनेन) सनाभि यावत् पर्वस्वा-

As) There seems to be some confusion in the Ms. between π , $d\alpha$ and π , $h\alpha$ or, π , $hy\alpha$. Also, see π ; and the first Slol x of the commentary (Vivarani).

तदद्धेंन तु मेदूः स्वादायाम ८ [पं॰४]परिणाहतः ॥
पत्रमात्रायतो ल(म्य) । इपणो चतुरह्मुलो ॥
पत्र मात्राणि चत्वारि विस्ताराया[पं०४]मतस्तयोः ॥
(ऊ)रू समाहितो का यो(यों) पंचित्रंशतिमात्रिको ॥
स्विस्तारं तयो(]मध्यं मापयेद्दादशा[पं०६]ह्मुलं ॥
परिणाहेपि कर्त्तत्र्यं सुमं पट्चिंशदह्मुलं ॥
मध्ये चतुरह्मुलः ।।
सिन्ध(व)न्ध ८

[पं॰ ७]श्चतुर्मात्रा त्रिद्धिकं जानुगुरूककं ॥ गृदगुरुका'सि'रास्थित्वं सुकुमारों (ौ) 'स्त'ती(तलैंा) शुभौं ॥

विवरणी ।

रिंशरहुइं [11] ना ने(भिः) नि ॥ है प्रैर्प० थे] गै थो (निमन नवा) एकाहुछं वरिणाहं च ॥ तथा विस्तारेखाछादशाहुङ। किटः है है च्ची (स्किची) चहुरहुङी वि[प० थे]स्तारायामी ॥

³³⁾ unfortunately, the Text, has, here, bad lacunaz, while the commentary is hopelessly corrupt. Both, seem to have given measurements for the lace. Since, the girth of the latter, is little less than the

ऋजुरुता[पत्रं ५ ए०१] [पं०१]यते जंघो*(घे)

पत्रविंशतिमातृ*(त्रि)के॥

तयोर्म्मध्ये परिणाह एकविंशतिमा नृकाः ॥ चतुर्दशाहुगु[पं॰ २]ला प्रिंग्स स्ता(२७)

'ङ्गुल्फान्ता^{*}श्चतुरङ्गुलं ॥

गुल्फा[द]द्रादशकायामः पादः पादा*र्द्रविस्तरः॥

च [ऊ]रूम्ख्योपेध्यं द्वादशाङ्गुळं ॥ बष्टनेन विग्रुलं ॥ क्योपेध्य आयापेन पञ्चा[पं० ६]दुळौ विस्तारेण चतुरङ्गुळौ अएरकोपी ॥ बदुपरि द्वचडुळं विस्तारेण एड^{*}(सं) दैर्क्येण द्विप^{*}ऽ॥ गुरू०॥ [पं०७]बाधिकपदङ्गुळं॥ उ^{*}रू^{*}मध्यबेष्टनेन द्वाविंशदङ्गुळं जातु-बेष्टनमष्टाद्विः (विंश) देयङ्गुळम् ॥

बेहनसहाहि (विश) रेमहुळ्छ ॥ ११२॥ [पत्रं २३] [पं० १]मध्यवेष्टन चतु िविश्वस्यहुळ ॥ पादमन्येष्पः पाँच्यों ऽ [पं० २]चतुरहुळे ॥ अपत्र देतः middle-girth of the thigh, which is thirty-two Angulas, the girth of the knee is tentatively taken to be सप्टा(विश)त्यहुळ and since, the first two, and the last three akaras of the compound, can be read with certainty, the restoration is plausible.

२७) Read चतुर्दशाहुलाः+*(अधस्तात्)*+गुल्सान्तः+ चतुरहुलं । The whole sentence becomes चतुर्दशाहुला पारवीं (१) [पं०३] द्वयद्गुलविस्तारी

पाणी च चतुरङ्गुले ॥

पडङ्गुलं स्विविस्तारं त्रिगुणं परिणाहतः ॥ [पं०थ]पञ्चाङ्गु ८ ल्यो द्विपर्वाणि पर्वार्डेन नसाः स्मृताः॥

पत्राङ्गुलं परिचेपादङ्गुंध्स्स्व्यश्गुलायत् ॥ अङ्गु[प०५]ष्टंकसमा चेत्र स्मं(स्त्र)।यामेन प्रदेरसिनी॥

पोडशाष्टाष्टभागेन रोपा हीनाः परस्परं ॥ श्रङ्गुल्यो ८ [पंब्र]मातृ कोञ्चेषा (२०) द(स)ङ्गु छः सार्छमात कः ॥

विवरणी ।

पढलुङे ॥ त्रि'(ति)र्षक् विस्ताराच परिणाहें म(न)।ष्टा-दशाहुङे ॥ गुल्का[पं० २]त्परतोऽहुष्टं नसाग्रं या[ब]न् पादौ द्वादशाहुङो(ौ) विस्तारेण पद'(ट)हुन्हां ॥ अथ-

⁽ भवसाद्) गुरकानसम्बद्धस्य । Possibly the passage gives measurement for the girth of the jangha, just above the gulpha. The meter however remains, after the emendations, faulty.

³⁴⁾ Another instance of the possible confusion

तत्र ताम्रनलाः सा व्वां श्रङ्गुलाः कोमलायताः ॥ कूर्म[पं०७]पृष्ट समो पूषों पादो व हिरलङ्कृतो॥ समिश्ठिष्टा (ो)त्रताखिदो सुप्रतिष्ठि तलच्चे (ौ)॥ तयो ८ [साङ्कपुष्टं] [पं० १]

॥ देव॰ ॥ स्तलं सुचकादिचित्राकारन्तु कारयेत् ॥ ॥ ५ ॥ पादा 'प्रूवं'(ध्रुवं) प्र'सं'श(शंस)न्ति सर्वज्ञा

हतिक'ल्विपाः ॥

[*] कु *कर्कु[पं॰२]टाशु*(कुक्कुटाएड)न्तिलाक्षारं चतुरसं सुवर्त्तुलं॥

सर्वासामान्यलिङ्गा नौ(नां) मुखमेतचतुर्विधं ॥

क ब्रेंन इयह ८ पि० ४) अवस्तारी पद्योः पा [िणो पादा-हुन्यः पत्र द्विद्वियोः ॥ तासामग्रवर्वाद्वि]न नखाः ॥ पा ८ [पे० ४]दाहु है: पत्राहुन्छः पारेणाहेन दैयों विदेश व्यहुन्छः तस्समा मदेशिनी ॥ तस्याः सार्द्वप[िवो[पै० ६]ना मध्ये (ध्व)मा॥ तस्या अष्टमै [क]भागेनोनानामिका ॥ तस्या अप्यष्टमभागोना कनीयसी ॥ अ[पं० ७]हुन्य एकाङ्गुन्नोकताः ॥ अहु हाग्री सार्द्वोङ्गुन्नोकतो ॥ विद्वपरिवादी "कुर्म्मु" प्रस्त

^{&#}x27;untweent, dand to, has we to the referred to in way and w.). Also see the opening sloke of the commentary (Vivarani).

महानरसुर[पं॰ ३]स्ती[णां]

कु कु 'धएडन्तिलाकृति': ॥

लानएयदर्शनीयं तत् [च] कारयेन्सुसद्वयं ॥ भेतमुतपिशाचा[प'०थ]नां राचसां(रचसां)

विकृताकृति': ॥

मएडलबतुरसु (स्)च कारये त(त्तु) मुखद्वयं ॥

विदरणी ।

[पंट ?] ॥ देव० ॥ ॥२३॥ जो अप "स्तारचकादिभिरस्कहुनी ॥
कुचकुदाएड[] तिकाकारं चतुरसङ्ग मण्डस् ॥
सन्दे ८ [पंठे ने सामान्याकिताना[] मुखाकृति[गृ]चतुर्विधा ॥
संत्री दानं महानक्रमराणाळ मुखं कुचकुदायुर्वा १० ने कार्य ॥
स्रोचना(देवकरुपानां तिकित्युर्वाकारं ॥ येवेवादिमहा(यो)यिसत्त्वानां महानक्र[ग्ठिश्वरवर्ष्युं (स्मु)सं ॥ स्वर्षक्र(स्व) दिर्वे क्रोपानां मण्डस्कार्याकां हचमुत्वं ॥ स्वर्षक्रिकोपानां सु (य)भेषि[पंठ थ]सत्त्वन् ॥ सेतादीना[] तु चतुरसं मुखं ॥
कावण्यवर्षानं मुखद्वं ॥ चतुरस्व[] मण्डलं मुख्वि० ६]द्वं विकताकारं ॥ सपे दृष्टिं (धा) मसन्त्रास्य[] सीव्यादनयावकोकने ॥
वो'द्रं(र्थ्व) न दे'(द्व)-प्रयुवनेऽधः ॥ गुरु० ॥

समा दृष्टिः। प्रसन्ना च

[पं० ५]बु*(बु)द्धानामवलोकने॥ नाथो नो*र्द्धं न देन्येन संयुक्तं सर्व`दे*सिं(दर्शि)नां॥

> इति सम्यक्सं(बु)द्वभाषिन ८ प्रतिमालक्षणं समाप्तम् ॥

दिवरणी ।

क्षेत्रनादियोगिनीनां उच्छीपसुद्धोरू है है (उच्छीपसुद्धोरू के अ है । वेष्टनात् दशाङ्घ- ॥ २३ ॥ [पत्रं २४ ६० १] [पं० १]केन सह पीनघन[ीं] कुवी ॥ ना भा व रेष्टनात् (नाभेरावेष्टनात्) दशभागं हित्स कटिस्थर्छ पीनं कर्षा है कि ॥

(च)ो ८ [वं०२]धिसःवा*(च्च)षानादुरसो दशमामेन सुवांशन च शीरिणीना[*] (२६) कुचयुग्मं ॥कटिस्थलं सु पूर्व[वं०२]वत् ॥ काकस्यादीनां तन्ता*(चा)लट्टयेन स्तनादी पीनता ॥

રૂપ) There is a form of Ganapati called જિલ્લ-મામાર્થિ !
See Sarada-tilalam, Patala 13 ભાગમાં may be feminine of જિલ્લિ, or ચોલવી not impossibly, is, the same as ભોરવા, some ines below. Compare also, the feminine form જાલ્લાના અમારા has a corresponding masculine in જાલ્લા ક

भगंवतः श्रीस म्ब(म्ब)स्य पूर्वकृत ८ [पं०४] इससे क्षसेत्रं वर्द्धते वित्वा द्वारसभागिकावस्तारे अवःक्षेणपोरेकः सार्द्दि ८ [पं० ४] भागवता रक्षयास्त्री भगवती मुख्यामद्वार्त्सण-पित्रमवश्चार्त्वा भगवती दक्षियास्त्र[पं० ६] गापदस्य [पं० ६] गापदस्य [पं० ६] गापदस्य [पं० ६] गापदस्य [पंक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्ष्यास्त्राहे दक्ष्यास्त्राहे दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही दक्षयाद्वाराही स्वस्तारही स्वसारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वसारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वस्तारही स्वसारही स्व

काकास्पादीनां काकादिमुखमेव[ं] मगवतो वामद्रक्षिण-सुर्लि[ं] च (३०) "कु"वे"दूमित("कु"ध्यद्भितः)वासित(यु)धः [ंपं० २] ॥ २४ ॥ सितानामिद्रति विशेषः॥

रिहर्रियोनबायुव*रूप*व(-1)पेन्द्रपितपदा नवतायाः समा ८ [पं० व]यदमुखाः ॥ (३१) वैपाचित्रिनैज्यति*पक्षात्याः क्रीय-स्वपादाः ॥ कुवेरानळी ळळितळव्वीवपृता ८[पं० २]खा*(1)

²⁰⁾ Could the reading be, also, waverflate.—! As in the Brahmanic Pautheon—the expression or the attitude of the Uyra and the Ravitra Decatas is furious, awe inspiring or haggard, cf. 'les diruc irrites.—. A. Grunwedel: Mythologie du Buddhirme au Thei et en Mongolie pp. 101-2

खगायडप्रस्ते ॥ सौम्पग्रहाः प्रयेश्व शक्रवन्मानमानिताः ॥ क्राः क्रोत्रस्वभावाः ॥ अर्द्धनायो राहुः ॥ त्रशःकायनागाकारः केतुः ॥ |५० ४| सर्वनागा नवताळाः स्वगायडप्रसाः ॥ (३२)

३१) Could the reading be 'नैसित+[१*] (रा*)= नैसित। न ' १ the compound being वेम-चित्रि-नैसित। इस्त-।।

३२) The Chinese Buddhistic Art Canons [see Appendix] as handed down in the Tsao-hsiang-liang-tu-ching = प्रतिमा-घटन(गटन)---मान-स्वम(विधि) literally —differ in some respects from the Text, edited here, especially regarding the prescription of the different Facial Types for the various Deities.

All the Buddha Images are to be made after the (Proto-type') original pattern, Mu-shih of the S'akya Buddha साम् । सुद्धाः । While, Manju-śri माम्हाधी, Wen-shu and the Goddess Tarā तारा, To Lo have been both classed as Bodhisattvas Pule) Sa(t)—Amita असीमा, Wu-hang or Amitāyus असीमायः, Wu-hang-shou has been classed as a Buddha Fo. Akşobbya असीम्य, Pu-tung has been classed as Ming-Wang (shining king)= रिक्य रेव + राजन — वेबराजः ? Or= रेक्य रेवं रेव - रोजन — वेवराजः ?

३३) Or, Ming-Wang-विद्या-राज, where विद्या is in the sense of mantra? I am indebted to my learned friend Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagehi of the Calcutta University, for referring me to the last interpretation.

As regards, the different Facial types ga, Micn.

-prescribed, the number (four) and the names for these, seem to be almost identical with the Sanskrit

For the Bodhisattvas, face like hen's egg has been prescribed. वाधिसस्यानां कुकुक्टाण्ड मुख

For the Tathagata—the Full-Moon face.

(तथा+आगत)तथागतस्य पूर्णवन्द्रं मुखः।
तथागतः { तथा Ju Thus
+ सागतः, lai come
पूर्णः आर्थात्, full
+ चन्द्रः प्रथिते, moon

For (the Lokapālas or the Deverājas) the Vidyā rājas—the Four-square face. डोकपाटाः बहुरसमुद्याः ।

मुख

mien, face

```
হহ)

V হিষ্ট্ৰেম; } Ming, { bright, to shine ব্যা; বাজ: Wang, king agt ssu, four + লল fang, square her men. face
```

For the Buddha's Mother, the face prescribed, is very probably, of the shape of some seed or grain not impossibly, face-the sesame. The name of it, (which however could not be made out from my too small Dictionary, unfortunately) consists of two characters, both with two parts- one above the other, and the upper part of both is the same (Radical V 140, Grass or herbs). The name-word must be, therefore, connected with 'grass' or 'hemp'.

Buddha बद mis Mother uiti Radical 140, Trao Above (Grass, herbs) 1 chih (of) below Radical 140, Ts'ao Vide (Grass, herbs) Dr. B. Karlgren's Radical 200, Ma Relow Analytic (hemp) Dictionary mien, face nu

वसमाता तिलाकारमञ्जी।

बहुवामनहेरम्ब(म्बा)ः कर्त्तव्यः वश्चतालिकः ।। तत्र तालेकेन मुखः ग्रीवात आगुर्धं यावन्ता (ता)अर्यमागुर्व (०७)तः पादतकं यावतालह्येनेति पञ्चतालं ॥ ॥ गुरू०॥

तत्र सं(बुद्धाः करु णो (णाद्) मुतशान्तिरसोपेताः वज-[पत्रं २४ ए० १] [पं० ?] उरसुखसत्त्रशरीरं ॥ २४ ॥ नवरसरसाविष्टं ॥ (व) विस्त(न्व) द्वस्तु शृहाररसाविका इति प्रस्ता[पं० र]र[ः] कथितः ॥

तस्या मुर्चेर्छह[ण]व्यञ्जनानुव्यञ्जनानि फथ्यन्ते ॥ (३३)

Since, the above note was written, my conclusion has been amply verified from Dr.B. Karlgren's Analytic Dictionary which has one identical character and and one other also identical but for the upper part (the Phonetic).

Two vies in gap, in the Ms.]

[The following are quotations to fill up the same, from :--

- a) The Dharma-samgraha. Anecdota Oxoniensia. Aryan Series, Vol, I.-Part V. Oxford, 1885. Abbreviated—Ds.
- b) The Mahd-vyutpatti. Memoirs of the A. S. B. Calcutta, 1910. Abbrev.—Mr.

प्रतिमारुक्षणम् ।

The quotations are given in the form of compara

| THE quotations the given | ii iii siic iotiii ta comp | Jac t | |
|--|---|-------|--|
| tive tables, and the arrangement is slightly changed | | | |
| though the original number | s are retained | | |
| Ds ភ ាទើ ១គួនាយ កេ ខារៈ • | We Names of the a chanceten the signs of the great man (Puru | f | |
| 1. অক।কিন্দান্দ ঃ ভাগ | चकाःक ।हम्भपाद १ळ । | 29 | |
| 2 सुप्रतिष्टितपाणिपादतलना | सुप्राशयवगार । | 30 | |
| 3, जालावलवदाहु।लवा। १पाउ - | | | |
| तलता | | | |
| 4 मृदुतरुणहस्तपादनलता । | मृदु०-०नलः। | 27 | |
| 5, सप्तोत्सदता । | सप्तात्सद | 15 | |
| 6 दीर्घाङ्गुलिता। | री:बांह्राल | 28 | |
| 7. यायतपारिंगता । | आयतवादवार्षिण । | 31 | |
| 8. ऋतुगात्रता । | | | |
| 9, उत्सङ्गवादता । | उच्छङ्कपाद । | 26 | |
| 10 ऊर्खाप्ररोमता । | ऊध्याङ्गराम । | 22 | |
| 1I, वेनेयजङ्गता । | वेषयजञ्ज । | 32 | |
| 12 प्रसम्बद हुता । | स्य भयननवलस्यवाहुना । | 18 | |
| 13 कोषगनवस्तिगुहाना। | काय००गुद्ध। | 23 | |
| 37. सुवर्तितोदः। | सुवर्तितोह । | 24 | |
| | सुवर्तितोग(‡)। | 25 | |
| 14 सुवर्णवर्णता। | स्दमसुवर्णस्छवि । | 17 | |
| 15. शुक्लब्छविना । | | | |
| 16 प्रदक्षिणावर्तिकरोमता। | पक्रकरोसप्र००वर्त। | 21 | |
| 17. जर्णालकृतमुखता । | ऊर्णा कोप | 4 | |
| 18 सिंहपूर्वान्तकायता । | भिद्युवीर्धकाय । | 19 | |
| | | | |

| प्रतिमालचणम् । | | ₹₹ |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Ds. 19. सुसंदृतस्कन्छ । | सुसंवृत्तस्था । | Mv. 14 |
| 20. चिवांतरांशता । | '*iचेतांतरंश* | 16 |
| 21. रसरसाप्रता । | , | 10 |
| 22. न्यप्रोधपरिमण्डलता । | न्यप्रोधपरिमण्डल | 20 |
| 23. उष्णीपशिरस्कता । | | 1) |
| 24. प्रमृतजिङ्गता । | प्रभृतानु जिह्न | 12 |
| 25, ब्रह्मस्थरता। | ब्रह्मस्यर | 18 1 |
| 26, सिहहनुता। | सिंहहरु | 11 |
| 27, शुक्रहनुता । | | |
| 28. समदंतता। | सुराक्तदन्त | 9 |
| 86. शुक्रदंतः । | समदन्त | 7 |
| 29, इंसविद्धांतगामिता । | | |
| 30, बविरलइंदता । | अविरखदन्त ् | 8 |
| 81, समचत्वारिशहंतता। | चत्वारिशहन्त | 6 |
| 32. यभिनीलनेष्रता । | व्यतिनीसनेत्र गोपस्म | 5 |
| 33, गोपसनेत्रता चेति॥ | } | |
| 34, मिन्नांजनमयूरकलापामिनील• | प्रदक्षिणावर्तकेश | 3 |
| यहितप्रदक्षिणावर्तकेशः | | |
| (वर्णित)। | | |
| 35. समिषपुलललाटः । | समळळाट | . 3 |
| अशीत्यतुरुयंजनानि । तथ्या॥ | | |
| 1. ताम्रनसता । | याताप्रनस | 1 |
| 2. हिनम्धनस्रता । | स्तिम्बन्ध | 2 |
| 3. तुंगवस्रता । | तुंगनध | 8 |
| 4, छत्रांगुहिता । | वृत्तांगुलि | 1 |
| 5, चित्रांगुलिता । | चितांगुहि [synon परंगु | [මි] 5 |
| _ | | |

प्रतिमालक्षणम् ।

80

| Ds. 6. अनुपूर्वांगुलिता । | अनुपूर्वाङ्गलि | Mv.6 |
|---|-----------------|------|
| ¹ 7. गूडशिरता। | निर्गाट्शिर [१] | 7 |
| 8ं. निमंधिशिरता । | निर्ग्रन्थिशिर | . 8 |
| ∙9ं. गूडगुल्फता । ¹ | गूट [ढ] गुल्फ | 9 |
| 10, अविषमपादता । | अविपमपाद | .10 |
| 11. सिंहचिक्रांतगामिता। | ०गामी | 11 |
| 12 नागविकांतगामिता। | " | 12 |
| 13. हंसविकांतगामिना। | -· " | 13 |
| 14. वृषभविकांतगामिता। | _o " | 14 |
| 15, प्रदक्षिणगामिता । | प्र००गामी | 15 |
| 16. चारुगामिता। | चारमामी | 16 |
| 17, अवकगामिता। | अवक्रगामी | 17 |
| 18. बृचगात्रता । | _0गाञ | 18 |
| 19, मृष्टगात्रता । | —०गांच | 19 |
| २६, बनुपूर्व०—। | —০নাম | 20 |
| 21, शुचि० । | _o " | 21 |
| 22. सृदु०—। | _o " | 22 |
| 23 . विशुद्ध०— । | " | 23 |
| .24. परिपूर्णव्यंजनसा । | —•व्यञ्जन | 24 |
| 25, पृथुचारुमंडल(गात्र)ता । (पृथुजातु ?) | —०गात्र | 25 |
| 26. समफमता। | समक्रम | 26 |
| 27. विशुद्धनेत्रता । | } | |
| 28. स्कुमारगावता । | सुकुमारगात्र | 27 |
| 29. अशीन•—। | बदीन०— | 28 |
| ३०, उरसाह०—। | उस्तद॰— | 29 |

81. गंभीरकुक्षिता ।

वतिमालक्षणम् ।

şĘ

| Ds. 58, অনুপূৰ্ব - 1 1 | सम• | Mv. 56 |
|---|----------------------------|--------|
| 59. समद्युत[ा]। | अनु पू र्व०— | 57 |
| 60, तुडुनासता । | तुङ्गनास | 58 |
| 61, शुचिनासता । | য়ুचি৹— | 59 |
| 62, विशालनयनता । | विशुद्धनेत्र | 60 |
| | ऋष्व[विशाल]० | 61 |
| 63, चित्रपश्मता। | चितपश्म | 62 |
| 64, सितासितकमलदलनयनता। | सिता००दलशकलनय | न 63 |
| ६५, आयतसृष्तता । | भायतम् | 64 |
| ६६ . गु क्क०—१ । श्रक्षण०— | इलक्ष्ण० | 65 |
| | समरोम० | 66 |
| 67, सुह्मिग्ध०—। | स्निग्ध० | 67 |
| 68, पीनायतभुजलता । | पीनायतकर्ण | 68 |
| 69. समकर्णेता । | सम• | 69 |
| 70. अनुपहतकर्णेद्रियता । | अनु∘०न्द्रिय | 70 |
| 71. अविद्वानललाहता । | सुपरिणवस्त्रसाट | 71 |
| 72. पृथु०—। | पृथु० | 72 |
| 73. सुपरिपूर्णोत्तमांगवा । | सुपरिपूर्णोत्तमाङ्ग | 73 |
| 74. भ्रमरसदृशकेशता । | भ्रमरसदृशकेश | 74 |
| 75. चित्र०— । | चितकेश | 75 |
| 75, गुडा॰— । | असं लुलितकेश | 76 |
| 77, यसंमुणितः-। यसंदुष्टितः-। | श्रक्षण०— | 77 |
| 78. अपद्य•— । | थपरुष० | 78 |
| 79. सुरमि०—। | सुरभि० | 79 |
| 80 , श्रीवरसमु क्तिकर्मचावरीलक्षित | थ्रीयस्स०—०वर्त्तस्रक्षितः | |
| पाणिपाद्तस्ता चेति ॥ | पाणिपाद | 80 |
| | | |

[प० २५ ए० १] [पं०४] चैत्यन्तु कुम्भ-कनक धान्यसाधा-ळतारूपयेदात् यथासंख्यं उकाराकृति-चृदिकाभ ८ [पं०६]लगाएड-तिळ-सक्षिमं ॥

चतुरसे छते क्षेत्रे द्वादशमानिते । एकसाईद्विकोणयो^{*}
गाग[प०७]हरणवन्त^{*}रात् ॥ विस्त^{*} स्यात् वि^{*}स्वाद्धं
^{*}नैमिक्कान्वितां वि^{*}स्त्रार्द्धं पीठं॥ वह^{*}स्व^{*}मिस^{*}स्तका∠
[प० २ स साइपृष्ठं] [पं० १]न्तं विस्वा^{*}यतं हत्रं ॥
तवै^{*}कत्र य पञ्चत्रयोद्धं संत्रुं द्वत्रवर्षाणां ॥ नवसम्पत्य^{*}क[पं० २] ॥ देव० ॥ शावकत्रु^{*}द्धयोः
^{*}अवीतराग घातुनैत्ये पद्यकाळिकैव परं नान्यत् ॥ तथा
विस्ता^{*}भेदेन यथ्वारोप् ८ [पं० ३]णं कर्चव्यं ॥ चतुत्रु^{*}द्धासनं
पुन^{*}वैरोचनप्रधानाञ्चतं ॥

वि"म्वा"ह्र"ह्वर् नेन्द्रे चहु "बुद्धित्रानिर्व (पं०ष्ट) ॥ कोणे स्तम्भार्थेण कुर्यात् "वोधिष"त्वादिग्रृपितं ॥ श्रवाकारन्तु यष्ट्योर्द्ध" वर्षास्यालकर्स (पं०ष्र)हृदं ॥ हारार्द्ध्हारस्यव्यादि किङ्किणीनाळशूपितं ॥ तद्"र्द्धश्च मणिः का"र्य्ये पद्मकलिका [पं०ष्ठ]न्य" के"वित् ॥ विधिना लक्षणोपेर्तं कार्यदेशिकोविदः ॥

इति चैत्यळक्षणविधिः ॥(३३)

विवरणी !

अ []

॥ गुरु० ॥

वजवज्ञघएठा दिचिन्द्रस्यान्यच्यनेत ॥---> · -- ताळायान *(म)विस्तीर्ण द्रादशभागितं क्षेत्र *(र्रं) ॥ २५॥ [पं॰२६ पृ०१] [पं०१] तन्त्रिगुणायामं ॥ पूर्वा*(र्वा)पर -भागपोश्रद्धे कोणेषु "शार्द्धकोष्ट"वर्न्दने "न(सार्धकोष्टवर्चनेन) ब्रह्मसूत्रमध्यवार्म[पं०२]दक्षिणयोः को(प्र)ऋद्वयद्वयपरित्यागात पुर्वापरयोः कोष्टा न्त त्म ध्ये (कोष्टान्तं तन्मध्ये) व(ब)क्षमुत्रान्ते स[पं॰३]त्रचत्रष्ट्यपातनात मध्यशः ची(मची) उभय श्राच्योः (ौ) पारर्वयो[S]भागद्वयञ्चेषात् भागद्वय[] वे ८ [पं०४]न चतुःशुकं भागद्वयायाम[-म]करास्य नि कु तं (निष्कृतं) ॥(३४) भागद्वय-मूळ[°] सिंहनासासुशोभितं ॥ सर्व[°]८ प् पं ध] हि-भागावान['] चतुभा[[°]]गरविहताद्वचन्द्राकारं ॥ अष्टभागोद्व^{*}य^{*} धुनापि'त° (अष्टमागोछूपं सुनाभितः) त्रिभक्तं ॥ स्रिम [पं०६]-इटाश्याविराजित[ं] ॥ मध्यभागे ह ब्रह्मसूत्रमध्यात्

(३४) Compare —[प० २३ ए० १] [प० १] समस्तानि दुनः (प्रिफ्टर्र)

⁽३३) Corrections:-[प॰ २५ पृ॰ १] चृतिका०-॥०-कोण-धोर्माग०-०व*संवास ॥ विस्यं - नेमिकाव-॥ तद्[ध्यं] मिभि-मस्तक०--॥

[[]साद्वपृष्ठं] त[त्र] चैकत्र य[य*]०-४-०प्रत्येक०- वीतराग[योः॥] चतुर्वेदासनं पुनः — ॥ यिग्याद्रपाद्य-चतुर्भन्ने चतुर्वद तदस्येश मणिः कार्यः पद्मकलिकान्तः एचित् ।

चतुर्दि*(दिं)क्षु सूत्रदृषदृषं त्पच्चा*(क्त्वा) दृचे ८ * [प० ७] भ्रामित वरदकः ॥ तद्*द्वं(प्व) मागादेनं मेखलां त्यका*(क्त्वा) भागद्वेपनोभयविकासितं पत्रं मेखला— .

[पं०२६ साङ्क्यप्ट] [पं०१]॥देवः॥ गुणास्पाधव दे (क्रस्)
सक्ष्मगुणद्वं "त पर्व प्रे" (तृक्षप्रं) "करणीयं॥ मेखलायां ज्ञावली
कत्तं व्यो (कत्तं व्या) ॥ भागार्द्धेन त[८] [प०२]॥ २६ ॥
स्क्रिग्रं ॥ भागेकेन चन्नं निष्पाद प्रेपळोपात (त्र) भगवतः
समयकुलिशं भवति ॥ चतुरकुळा[पं०३]दारभ्य विद्यात्यकुळे
पाबद्वजं करणीयं॥ विंशत्युद्धं ज (त्युच्वं न) कारपेदित्यागमात्॥

त्रिशहुर्क वि ८ ॥ **२६** ॥

[प० २७ पृ० १] [पं० १]रववज्ञामिति . . . ॥ ॥

ं घषटायास्तु पूर्वभागं पूर्ववत् ॥ मध्यत (तो)ऽघ[ो] भाग नर्द्धेन चन्द्रं ॥ भागार्द्धे[पं०र]न केशरं ॥ भागेकेन पद्यं चतुर्भोगेन महासुखं ॥ चतुर्थागेन कळशं ॥ भागद्वेन कळसपी[पं०३]ठं ॥ अपरभागस्य कोण भा "स"व"(कोणापसात्) "अ(च)तुर्भा [ि]ग -हरणात् ००छपत्]) कांगैकाकेशरान्वितं ॥

[पं० ४] काँगकोपरि पीठाधस्तीवकी ग्रीवारूपा कार्या ॥
भागार्द्धक्रतमेखलाद्वयमध्ये चन्नावली[पं० ४]विराजितभागेकां॥
सध्ये हारार्द्धहारविगतचतुर्भागं॥ पूर्ववदयो वन्नावलि*(ली)
[पं० ६]-विराजितभागेका ॥ समन्तान्त्रि*कुत*(विष्कृतं)
नेभिकैकमागं॥

महावज्ञवरस्य ॥" [पं०७]असोभ्यस्य तृ किञ्चित्कराळ[]॥
हारा[पं०७]द्वंहारमण्डित[] म ध्ये(ध्यं) ॥ हारगभेंषु दिक्षु
ककरत्रप्रविद्यवज्ञस्या[ना]नि "ध"ङ्के(शङ्के) वा वज्ञाणि वैरो ८
[पत्रं २७ साङ्ग्रष्ठे] [पं० १]॥ देवन ॥ चनादीना[॥]
विदिक्षु लोचन वज्ञतमनालयद्य(लोचना "-वज्ञसमं "नी "लपम-)
मुत्पलानि ॥ अध "जर्दे"(कर्ष्व)वज्ञावलीट्ट्ट्रिट्ट्

[पं॰२]॥ २७॥ यस्याने चक्ररत्रपद्मविश्ववज्ञावस्रीति स्थागतञ्जलभेदा^{*}ही^{*}हच्या(द्रोद्धच्या)॥

वैरोचनादीनां स्थाने [पं०२] अशोभ्यस्य चिह्नत्वं ॥

इह पंठा (टा) ग्रोबातः शमृति शुद्धकांस्वमयी तद्दीं (प्वे) सागद्दर्थं कनकादि[पं०४]मर्थं वर्ज च ।।

कावि वंडा मनी गुन्या छदम्मोनसुखी (कापि पंटा मनागुन्मीछदम्मोनसुखी) (३५) कापि (-पि) गोसुखी कापि (-पि) पदाकारा चेति 🔏 [पं०म] विशेषः ॥

॥ श्रमम् ॥ ॥ ॥ सहरू ॥ २७ ॥

⁽³⁴⁾ See the present writer's interpretation of the above passage given, already, in the Indian Historical Quarterly June, 1926 Vol. II The Keddrpur Copperplate Inscription of Siri Cands advec pp. 329-30.

APPENDIX

Tsro -sing -tou-l ang-ling

Professor Sylvain Le'vi refers to the above 'Sutia sur les proportions des statues', thus, in his famous Le Nepal Vol III Appendice II P 185—Un Artiste Ne'palais a la coui de Kaubilai Khan This Sutia was published in China, some years ago, by Yang Wen—hoei together with an interesting commentary and some important plates. It represents the tradition introduced in China by one Nepalese, A-ni-ko The biography of this artist has been preserved by the Yuan Annals, which call him A-z-ni-ko This biography was published and studied by the priest Banjin in the Jap, Review Kokka No, 164, Jan 1904

The English summary to the Japanese article bears the title "On A-ni-ko, a celebrated Nepalese maker of Buddhist figures, and his Chinese pupil Liz cheng feng, together with a reference on a sacred book showing measurements for the making of Buddhist images'

Among the Chinese books procured for the Vis'va -bharati by the Foet S nyut Raomdranath Tagore and party, during their trip to Chine the present writer discovered a S'ilpa work (which belongs to S'rivut Nandalal Brau, the artist) This work turned out to be

similar to the one, referred to by Professor Sylvain Le'vi and is entitled —

(Tsa)— hsiang— hing—tu— Ching
To make image Measure Canon
(শবহ,মহ, নিনাম) (এরিমা) (মান) (বিষিদ, মান)
Literally meaning মনিনা—মুহন (মহন)—নান—মুর্ন (মান)।
This work is the basis of my previous note (३२)

. Another Buddhist Silpa work of note, the S'āri-putra—Pali Sāri-putra has been fully trans-. lated and discussed by Dr. A. K. Coomarswamy in his Mediaeval Simhaless Art.

Besides the Tibotan Translations of Canonical works classed Sippa-vidyā Sāstras—Works on Mechanical Arts, in Tanjur under Mdo-hgrel, Commentary on the Sūtras, a few Non-Canonical S'ūpu works seem also to be known, in Tibetan.

M.m. Haraprasad S'astrin's Catalogue of Mss. in the Bishop's College. Calcutt, gives two such works:

Ms, CXV. Bdo -Baga-segs-pahi-sku-gsugs kyi-chau. Work on the measurements of the Buddha's body.

CXVIII. Bten-tāg-payi-rab-der-hbyedpa-no-ta-cher-nam-bar-rol-pa. Ten hard substances of Tibetan images.

The system of translitoration seems to be unsatisfactory, and examination may reveal these Texts to be parts of more well known works on S'ilpa.

Practically, every Nationality of Asia and the Insul-inde has tried to make representations of the Blessed One, and inspite of many local variations, all these ultimately conform to a common prototype, which is sufficiently well-defined for practical purposes. The Buddhist Silpa Work which is edited from Sanskrit Sources for the first time, in the previous pages, gives detailed instructions for representing this. Ideal Form of the Master.

In some countries, especially in Java and Bengal, Buddhism got, at last, strangely mixed up, with S'iva ism—giving rise to the S'iva Buddha Temple Art in Java 'Die Gina buddha tempel Tjids hrift door het Bataviasch Genootschap van Aunsten en W tenschappen 56, 1914, pp 237—42

The mutual influences of the Buddhist and the Sivaite Art and Religion of Bengal have been fully discussed in my Monograph on Sadus wa Worship, which has been accepted for publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal

V. शुद्धिपत्रं। CORRECTION-SLIP

पंक्ति-परिगणनकाले मूलं, टीका तथा पाइटीकाः पृथक् पृशक् गृह्यन्ते । स्पष्टतया उक्ति विना शिरोनामःन्यपि नैव गरुवन्ते ।

In counting the lines — the Text, the Commentary and the Notes are taken separately, and also the headlines are omitted, unless stated specially.

```
शिरोताय
          पकी. प्रथमार्था ( पठेव ) सम्बद्धंबुद्धभाषितं
पृष्टं २. विवरखी. पं०१
                                   * (—दिसंपदोऽखिळा)*
                 This reading alone, possible from
                 epigraphic reasons, is metrically false.
                        यदि च जिपिविचारात् श्रयमेव पारः
                  सम्भवतिः (नायं)समीबीवो दिन्दोमहात् । ]
                  पं०३ (पिडेत्) *वी(वी)द्व []
                  पं ५ ( पक्रपदीकरवा पठेत । Read as .
20 S
             the same word.) सर्च०-०ठाहित्यसहिलतत्वं
      पादरीका २) एं० १,२ ( यडेन् ) कुशलान्नारी-जनः
                                सती*(1)वयवाः ॥
       विवरणी
                   йe Е ..
पृ० ५
                               रह्*(च्छ)या
                   ಕೆಂಅ ..
                               ह*हे*(कसे)घः ।
                             । पादटीकायां सन्तर्मविष्यतः ।
3 0 E
         मुछं
                         Should be put in foot notes. )
                   गं∘ ६ ( पढेत् ) चिचु*(बु)कान्तं
                   पं० १० .. चितु*(तु)कं
```

```
विवरणी एं॰ २,३(संयोजना कार्या। Join up the two lines.
           मुलं पं॰ १ ( पूर्व, अस पृष्टे अन्तर्भवितु मईति । Should be)
70 C
                             put in the previous page 7.)
                पं २.३ (पटेत्)
                                    द्रघङ्गलायामो
 "
                               निगामी *हें *द *(नेत्सेध-)मात्रिका
                                    मातृ*(त्रि)के
                     एं० ६,५ ..
 ٠.
           **
                                    वकं* (क्त्रं)
                     go £
 ••
                     do a
                                     वन्ते १
            ø
         विवरणी
                     पं• २
                                     म् * (म् )वो
                            " विशतिष* ८ च*(यव)।यामादुरपर्ल
                पं० ३,४,५
 şę
                 to o
                                   ॥२०॥ चतुर्यवं करवीरं
  ••
                                   भू * भू)यो
 89
                            ٠,
                     पं० ४,५ (पटेत्) कनीय ८ मी
            मलं
 26
                      es où
                                         सार्क्ष द्वादशमात्रिकः
 90
                                 **
                                       · 'the second S'lola'
     पादटोका २४)२५) पं० ३
                       £ ov
                                        पञ्चाङ्ग ८ [प॰४]हवो
पृ० २३
            मुलं
                                  **
                       पं० ४,५
                                        तयो ८ ₹तलं
     રક
          विवरणी
                       tio E
                                        वेवादीना []
    34
                       €९ ०ंग
                                        घेम-चित्रि०-
    23
          पाइटीका ३२) पं॰ १४
                                 ( Read, पटेत् ) Pu-tung
    4⊏
                           १५
                                        देव + राजन्
    ••
             ,,
           चिवरणी
                       વં૦ ક
                                       ~०रसोपेताः
    41
          पादटीका ३२) पं॰ ४ ( Delete ) 'and'
    ३८ विवरली
                  ., ४ (पठेत ) —०को ग्रेय <sup>क</sup>र्सनेन
                                  (म)हासुत्राग्तं
                   "१५.१६ " पञ्चग्रक-क[∠ोरखार्थि*(द्वि)श०-
                  पं॰ ११ ... महावज्रधरस्य॥ मा(स्या)ह्योभ्यस्य
ão Ao
```

सर्वत्र '॥ गुरु० ॥' इति पर्द, '॥ गुरु (ह)०६' इति पढनीयं । तथा सर्वत्र 'रिंट्' इत्यत्तरोऽपि 'रु' 'रू' वा पढनीयः, इत्यपि सम्माव्यते ।

In all cases, the reading ॥ गुरू ॥ is perhaps to be corrected tongre(ह) on and the letter रि into द, ना कर नहें ? नागर-पृथ्य स्वादिसंद्याः अतिसुद्राक्तः मुद्रितमुख्ताः स्युः । सस् वीदाद्रावस्यात् प्रत्यमध्ये निर्धस्यादेशसाम् । And, the page, line and other numbers in Sanskrit, should have been put in very small types, as large letters are not necessary and troublesome to the eye.

VI/. देवदेवीवोधिसत्वादिनाम्नाम्

สขเ

पारिभापिक-दुरूहशब्दानां सूचिः।

शेपौको तारकाचिहिती ।

List of Proper names, technical & difficult terms.

The last two are marked by asterisks,

| मानानि, | मापनभेदाः, | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Units of measurement, | Linear measurements. | |
| व्यामः | श्रायामः | *तुषितवरसवनं* |
| तालिः | द्यायामः | *धर्मदेशना* |
| ताल: | निर्गम: | *কুত্বপুলঃ* |
| तलः | धमाणी | *कुलदुहितरः* |
| श हुनः | उच्छेदः | *रूपकायः* |
| स्याङ्गली | उत्संघः | *न्ययोध प रिमग्डलं |
| मात्रा | उच्छूय: | कार्य* |
| मात्रिकः | परिशाह: | "प्जा" |
| माधिका | विस्तारः | *सत्कारः* |
| यथ: | पश्चिप: | |

| अङ्गद | ात्यङ्गनामानि, Bod | uy parts. | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| उप्पीयं | (चक्षुःतारा | सतोत्सदः | |
| केशस्थानं | ्री —० मिखः | सिंहहनुः | |
| ललाई | ग्र िसुद्रकः | राजत*दन्ताः | |
| नासिका | मध्यपुचलिका | दिविणावर्तमूर्छेलं | |
| चित्रुकं | कसोनिका | बिर्तातरांशः | |
| हनुः | नेत्रकोशः(यः) | प्रवाहुः | |
| स्कणी | करवीरं | कप्रोणिः | |
| गोची*(जी) | कर्णापत्रं } | मण्यिन्यः } | |
| ्रनासायंसः | – ०युन्ते ∫ | —०वन्धनं ∫ | |
| i ' | कर्णा | पर्न्यः | |
| ्र ⊸॰ वन्सः | शिरोमिणिः | | |
| ं −० वंशः | 'बराञ्चरं | | |
| ् ⊸० वृन्ने | मकुटं | | |
| अङ्गप्रस्पङ्गनामानि, Bodily parts. | | | |
| मुः सर्पाकारा | िचतुर्वि | यं मुखं | |
| चापाकारं नेत्रं | } इक्कुर | तगर्ड सुर्व | |
| उत्पर्ल ,, | } तिलाव | वर्र ॣ | |
| मत्स्योदराकारं " | चतुरम | <i>i</i> " | |
| मेदः | मएडल | · ,, | |
| त्पणी . | यदिवि | म्याकारं, | |
| गुल्फी | मृत्रेंर्स् | णोष्यञ्जनातुःयञ्जनानि" ॥ | |
| पादप्रन्थिः | 1 | | |

नुपर्णी गुल्फो युद्धाः पाद्धत्यः कृम्मपृष्ठसमौ पादौ पार्शी स्प्रची गुद्यं

चैत्यभेदाः कम्भ-कनक-धान्यराशि-लता-ऽऽरयाः ॥ विद्वरं । पीठं । नेमिका । छत्रं । यप्तिः । वर्षास्थालकं । चतर्भद्रं । हारः । श्रर्थहारः । किडिलीजाल । मलिः ॥

सत्रपातनं । कोष्ठं । कोष्ठकः । ब्रह्मसूत्रं । सचिः(ची) । सकं । ग्रकं। ग्रकं। सिंहनासा । मकरास्यं। रश्मिछटा। बरटकं। मेखला । चन्द्रं । समयङ्गलिशं । विश्ववञ्जं ॥

घण्टा मनागुरमीलदस्मोजमुखी, गोमुखी, पटुमाकारा च ॥ पटम । केशरं। कर्णिका । प्रज्ञामुख । कलशं। कलसपीठं श्रीवली । बजावली । नेमिका । हारगर्मः । चक-रस्न-पटम-विश्ववज्ञ-स्थानानि । *तथागतकरुभेटाः* ॥

देवदेवीबोधिसस्वादिनामानि ।

वेशियनचाः । मैत्रेयादिमहावेशियसचाः । स्रतिकोधाः । वैराजनारयः॥ महावज्रधराः। महावज्रधरः स्रत्रीभ्यः । 🗸 शगवान श्रीसम्बरः **॥** वज्रवाराहीखंडरोहारूपिणीदेवकन्याः। लोचनादिदेवी । वीराः । वीरिणी । वीरवीरेश्वर्यः ॥ —० देवकन्या। -- ७ छोगिनी । *दा(डा)किनी । लामा । काकास्या ॥ महानरसरस्त्रियः । श्रृङ्कारस्त्रियः॥

सम्यक्संबुद्धाः । बुद्धाः ध्यानदृष्टयः । | खर्व्य-लम्बोदर-क्रोधाः । ललत*(ना*)क्रोधाः । बद्धवामनहेरस्याः ॥ कुवेरामलौ। वेमसित्रि नैऋति*पकालाः। इन्द्रईशानेवायुचरुणोपे-व्यक्तिमहाः ॥ शकः। सूर्यः। सौरयप्रहाः॥ राहुः । केतुः । नागाः ।

श्रेतभृतपिशाचरात्रसाः ॥

THE PRINCESS OF WALES SARASVATI BHAVANA TEXTS.

Edited by GOPINATH KANIRAL M A

| No | 1-The Kirmavall Bhaskara | (बिरगावरीमास्वर) [बंबेपिक], |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | - Commantage on 11des | Aug. Kranne di Dane. |

a Commentary on Udayana . Kiranas ili, Dravja section, by Pidmanaliha Misra

Ed with Introduction and Index by Copinith Kavirij, M.A. Rv. 1-12

No 2-The Advants Chintsmann, (अदेवविन्तार्माण) [वेद्यन्त], by Rangon Bhatta,

Ld with Introduction etc by Nartyon Sastri Klusic Sahitacharya Ra 1-12

No 1-The Vedanta Kulpulitika, (Cetraveurfast) (Cetra), og Midhaudina Sarassatt

Edited with Introduction ste by Ramijon Paulora Vya karantehirja Its 1-12

So 1-The Kusumingale fledhani, (कुमुमाञ्जानिकेपिनी) [न्याय],

a Commontary on Udavana's Theistic Tract, Nytes.
Kusumanjah, by Varadaraja

Ed with Introduction size by Copingth Kaviraj, M. A. Re 2-0.
No. 5—The Ressert (1998) [22 [12] a Commentary on

Uderana's Kirinavali, Guna vection, he librate Vadindes .
Ild with Introduction etc by Goplanth Kavires, M. V. Re 1-2

No 6.—(Part ly-The Bhāvanā Viveka (หายหนึ่งโต) [เพื่อโรย], by Unndana Mifra,witha Commentary by

by Mandana Milita, with a Commontary by Bhatta Umbeka Ed with Introduction etc by M. V. Ganganatha

Jha, M. A., D. Litt Re 0-12 No. 6-(Part II)—Duto Duto Re 0-12

No. 7-(Part ly-The Cognithedars dipika, (diffiring existent)
[177], by Augitarands Natha, being a Commentary

on Youthfrilays, a part of Vanakeirara Tautra Ed with Introduction etc by Replicath Kaviraj, M.A. Ra 1-8

No 7—(Part II) Ditto Ditto Re 1-4 No 8—The Karyaltkini (ভাতব্যাহিন্দ) (ভাতব্যায়), br (al çananda Karlı diz Ed with Introduction etc by Japannatha Sastri Hoshing Sähityopädhyäya Rs 0-10 No 9-(Part I)-Ihe Bhakti Chandrika (सांस्मान्टिका) [संद्यि]. a

No 9---(Part 1)-line Blacki: Chandrika (Mittalright) [with, a Commontary on Sanjujas chaktisūtras, by Marayan Ilriha.

hd with a Prefatory Note by Gopinath Lavira, M.A.

No 10 (Part I - The Siddhantaratna, (शिद्धान्तरण)[ที่โรใจจัดทุสรุทิก], by Baladeva Vidyabhusana

Ed with a Prefatory Note by Gopinath Kaviraj M A Rs 1-2

No 10-(Part II)-Do Do Rs 2-12 No 11-The Sri Vidya Ratna Sutras, (शीविधासनस्य) [तन्त्र],

by Gaudapāda with a Commentary by Sankarāranya Ed with Introduction etc by Narayana Sastrī Khiste, Sahityācharya Rs 0 9

No 12-The Rasapradipa, (सम्बद्धार) [अख्द्धार], by Prabhākara Bhatta
Ed with Introduction etc by Nārayana Sāstri Khiste
Sāhitrācharva Rs 1-2

Sahityacharya Ks 1-2 No I3-The Siddhasiddhanta Sahirraha (सिद्सिद्दान्तसवह) (नायसाग), by Balabhadra

Ed with Introduction by Gopinath Kaviraj, M A Rs 0-14
No 14-The Triveniks (知识) [知意], by Ásadhara Bhatta
Ed with Introduction by Batukanatha Sarma Sahityo
padhyaya M A and Jacannatha Sastei Roching Sahityo

раблуара Rs 0-14 No 15 (Part I)-The Tripurarahasya (Juana Klanda) (finguraeu,

ज्ञानकृष्ड) [तान्त्रिक्दर्शन], Ed with a Prefatory Note by Gopinath Laviraj M A

No 15-(Part-II)—Do Do Rs 2-4
No 15 (Part III)—Do Do Ro 2-0

No 15 (Part III)—Do Do Rs 2-0
No 15-(Part IV)—Do with Introduction etc by Gopinath
Kavica; M A

No 16-The Kavya Vilasa, (কাল্যবিজ্ঞান) (সভকুন), by Chiranjira Bhattacharya Ed with Introduction etc by Batukanatha Sarma

Sahityopadhyaya, M A and Jagannatha Sastri Hoshing Sahityopadhyaya Rs 1-9 No. 17-The Nyaya Katika, (ব্যব্যক্তিকা) [ব্যব্য] by Bhatta Jayanta
Ed with Introduction by M M Ganganatha Iba, M A
D Lath
Rs 0-14
No 18-(Part I)-The Gorskashiddhata Sangraha (সাম্প্রান্ত্রান্ত

संबद्द) [नायमार्ग],

Ed with a Prelitory Note by Commath Laviral, W. A., Rs. 0-14

No 19-(Part I)-The Prakrita Prakada (प्राप्तप्रवास) [प्राप्तप्रवास्त्र],

by Vararuchi with the Prakrita Sanjivan, by Vasantaraja and the Subodhini by Sadananda Ed with Prefatory note etc by Latuk Nath Sarma, M. A. and Baladova Upadhyaya, M. A.

Rs 2-4
No 19-(Part II) Dutto Ditto Rs 2-12

No 19-(Part II) Ditto Ditto Its 2-12 No 19-(Part III) Introduction etc (In Preparation)

No 20 The Mansatattvaviveka (मास्तर्वविके) [धर्मसस्य], h, Visyanatha Nyayapanchannus Bhattacharya

Edited with Introduction etc by Fandit Ja, unnatha Sastri Hoshing Schityop idhyaya, with a locoword by Pandit Gopi Nath Kaviraja M A, Principal, Government Sanskrii College Bonares

College, Benares

Is 0-12
No 21 (Part I) The Nyaya Suddhanta Mala (न्यायशिदान्तमारा)
[स्थाय], by Jayarama Nyaya Panchanana

Bhattacharya Edited with Introduction etc by Dr Mangal Dava Sustri, M. A., D. Phil (Oxon J. Librarian, Gove.

Sanskrit Library, Sarasvati Bhavana, Benures. Rs 1-4

No 21-(Part-II) Ditto Ditto Bs 2-0 No 22-The Dharmanubandhi Slokachaturdasi (धार्मपुर्वन्तिक्रोह) बनुरंशी) विमेत्राको, by Sri Sesa Kisha with a Commentary

by Rama Pandit
Edited with Introduction oc by Narayana Sastri
Khato Sahityacharya, Assistant Librarian, Government
Sanskrit Labrary, Saraswati Educana Repares Re 1-0

No 33-The Navaratrapradupe (बस्तमधीन) [धर्मसास्त्र], by Nanda Pandit Dharmadhikari

Ed with Introduction etc by Varjanatha Sastri Varakalo, Dharmasistra-Sastri, Sadholal Research Scholar, Sinskrit College, Benares, with a Poreword by Pandit Gopfinath Kaviraj, M. A., Principal, Government Sanskrit College, Benares Its 2-0

No 24-Theb ri liamatapiniyopanişid (समनाविन्यप्रविनद्) [द्यनिप्र], with the Commentary called Rama Kasika in Purvatapini

and Anndamidhi in Uttrattpint by Anandasam Ld with Introduction ste by Anantariam Sater Vetala Shintyopadhjaya, Post-Acharya Scholar, Gort Sandari College, Benares, with a Foreword by Pandit Gopi Natha Kaviraja, M. A., Principal, Government Sanskri College, Bonares

No 25-The Sipinlyakalpalitiki (साविष्ट्यस्त्य हिंसा) [प्रमाण], by Sultifuadora alias Apidesa with a commentars by Narayapa Dova Edited with Intro luction etc, by Ja, annatia Sastri Hofinça,

Sthityopadhyaya, Sidholal Research Scholar, (sort Sinskrit College, Benires Rs 1-4 No 25-The Migankalekha Natika (स्वाहण्यानान्त्रा) (नाट्टा), by

Visvanātha Dēva Kari Edited with Introduction etc by Nārāyana Sastri Khiete Gahityacharya, Asst Labrarian, Government Sanskrit

Library, Benares Rs. 1-0
No 27-The Vidvachcharita Panchakam (firedramma, [fired])
By Narayana Sastri Khiste, Sahityacharya, Vasstant Librarian, Govt Sanskrit College, Sarasvati Bhavana Library,
Benaret, With an Introduction by Gopinath Kavirary,
MA, Principal, Govt Sunskrit College, Benares Rs 2-0

No 28 The Vrata Kosa (वसकोश) [प्रमेशास्त्र], by Jagannatha Sastri Hosinga Sahityonadhyaya, late Sadholal Research Scholar, Sanskrit College, Benares With a Poreword by S 11 Gopinatha Kaviraja, M A., Principal, Govt Sanskrit College, Benares

Rs 4-0 No 29-The Vritti dipika (वृक्तिरोणिका) [ब्याक्रमा], By Mauni S ri Krens

Bhatta Editod with Introduction etc by Pt Gangadhara Sastri Rha radvaja, Professor, Govt Sanskrit College, Benares, Rs. 1-2 No 30 The Padartha Mandanam (व्यापीलण्डन) [वेडोगिस्ट], By Sपी

Vonidatta

Ldited with Introduction etc. by Pandit Gopala Sastri Nene, Professor, Govt Sanskrit College, Benares Rs C-14 Vo 31 (Part I)-The Tantraratna (तन्त्रस्य) । मोमाना], by Fartha Sarathe Mis ra Edited by M. M. Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M. A., D Litt. Vice-Chancellor. Allahabad University Allahahad Rs 1-14 No 31-(Fart Ii) Ditto Ditto Edited by Pt Gopal Sastri Nene, Govt Sanskrit

College, Benares

No 32-The Tattvasāra (तरवसार) [न्याय], by Rakhāldasa Nyáyaratna Edited with Introduction etc by Harihara Sastri, Benares

Hinda University No 33-(Part I) The Nyaya Kaustubha (न्यायकीस्तम) [न्याय].

by Mahadaya Puntankar Edited with Introduction etc by Umes a Mifra. V. A. Allahabad University, Allahabad Rs 3-4

No 34 (Pirt I i The Advanta Vidyatilakam (अर्जेनविद्यातिस्क्रम) f शाहरपेदान्त], by Sri Samarapungaya Diksita With a Commentary by Sri Dharmayya Diksita Ldited with Introduction, etc., by Ganapati Lal Jha. M A., Sadholal Research Scholar, Govt. Sanskrit Labrary, Benares Rs 1-4

Yo To-The Dharma Vijaya Nataka (धमवित्रवतारक) [नाटक], by Bhudeva Sukla

Edited with Introduction etc. by Pandit Nardyana Sastra Khiste, Asst. Librarian, Govt Sanskrit Library, Benares

\0 36-1he Ananda Kanda Champu (अनिन्दकन्द्रवस्य) [परंप], by

Mitra Mifra. Edited, with a Foreword by Copinath Kaviral, M A. br Nanda Kishere Sahityacharya, Research Scholar, Sanskrit

Rs 3-8 College, Benares 10 37-The Upanidana Saira (उपनिदानस्वम्) [बेर], hdited with Introduction by Dr Mangaldeva S'astri.

M. A. D Phil, Rs 1-0 o 38-The Kiranavsli prakas a didhiti (Guna), प्रकाशकाधित) विशेषिक], by Raghanath Siromani

Edited by Pandit Badrinath Sastra, M A. University Rs 1-12 No. 39-The Rama Vijaya Mahakavya, (समिविश्वमहासाध्य) [साध्य], by Rupanatha Belisted by Pr. Garanatial The M.A. Re 2-0

Ldited by Pt Gampatilal Jha, M A. Rs 2-0 No. 40-(Part I) The Kalatattva Vivechana(কাতন্ত্ৰব্ৰিট্ডন) [মন্নাড়া].

by Haghunatha Bhatta Edited with a Foreword by Gopinatha Kaviraja M A.

by Nanda Kishore Sarma Sahityacharya, Research Scholar, Sanskrit College, Benares Rs 4-0

No. 40 (Part II) Do Do No. 41-(Part I) The Siddhanta Sarvabhauma (सिटान्सावेमीम)

[341fd4], by Sri Munisvara
Edited with Introduction etc by Jyautisacharya

Pandit Murlidhara Thalkura, late Sadholal Scholar, Sanskrit College, Benares Rs 3-0

No. 42-The Bheda Siddhi (भेदसिंदि) [न्याय], by Vis vanatha Panchanana Bhattacharya

Edited with notes etc, by Nyāya Vyākaranāchārya Pandir Sūrya Nārāyana Sukla, Professor, Govt Sanskrit College Bonares,

No. 43-(Part I) The Smartollasa (स्मातीहास) [क्रमेकाण्ड], by Siva Frasada

Edited with Introduction, notes, etc, by Vedacharya Pandit Bhagavat Prasad Misra, Professor, Govt Sanskrit College, Benares,

No. 44-(Part I) Sudrāchāra Sıromanı (शृहाशाहिसामणि) [प्रसंसाह्य Edited by Sthityāchārya Pandit Narayan S'astri Khista

No. 45-(Part I) Kiranāvali Prakāfa (Guna) (दिश्लावली प्रकाश-गुण) (वैशेषक], by Vardhamāna

Edited with a Foreword by Pt Gepinath Kavira; M., A., by Pandit Ridrinath Sastri, M. A., Lucknow University

No. 46-(Part I) Kavya prakata dipika (काल्यप्रशासीपिया) (अल्ड्रार्], by Sri Chandi Dasa

Edited by Sri Sivaprasă la Bhattacharya, M. A., Professor, Presidency i College, Calcutta.

No 47-Bhedajayafri (भेदमयभी) [माध्येद्यान्त], br Sri Tarkavägifa Bhatta Vonidattächärya Edited with Introduction etc. by Pandit Tribhuyan prasad

Upadhyaya, M. A. Inspector of SanskritsPathashalas, United Provinces, Bonares

THE PRINCESS OF WALES SARASVATI

BHAVANA STUDIES

Edited by

Gopinate Kaviraj, n a

Vol I-

- (a) Studies in Hindu Law (1) its Evolution, by Ganganatha
 Jha
 - (b) The View point of Nyays Valseşiks Philosophy, by Gopi nath Kaviraj
- (c) Numana Kāys, by Gopmath Kavitaj Rs 1-12
- (a) Parafurana Mifra alias Vani Rasala Rays, by Gopinath Kanirai
 - (b) Index to Sabaras Bhasya, by the late Col G A. Jacob
 - (c) Studies in Hindu Law (2) —its sources, by Ganganath Jhs (d) A New Bhakti Sutra, by Gopinath Kavirai
 - (e) The System of Chakras according to Gorakşa natha, by Gonnath Kavirai
 - (f) Theism in Augient India, by Gopmath Kavira:
 - (g) Hundu Poeties, by Batuka natha Sarma
 - (h) A Seventeenth Century Astrolabe, by Padmakara Dvived)
 - (1) Some aspects of Vira S area Philosophy, by Gopinath Kaviraj
 - (j) Nyaya Kusumanjah (English Translation), by Gopinath Kasuraj
- (k) The Definition of Poetry, by Narsyana Sattri Khiste
 (l) Sondala Upadhyaya, by Gopinath Kaviraj Re 6
 Vol. III-
 - (a) Index to Sabora s Bhāsya, by the late Col, G A. Jacob (b) Studies in Hinda Law [3] Judicial Procedure by Ganga natha Jha
 - (c) Theum in Ancient India, by Gopinath Karira;
 - (d) History and Bibliography of Nyaya Vallepika Literature, by Copinath Kaviraj
 - (e) Nattadha and S ri Harts by Nilakamala Bhattacharya
 - (f) Indian Dramaturgy, by P N Patanker

Vol. IV_

- (a) Studies in Hindu Law (4) Judicial Procedure by Ganga naths Jha
 - (b) History and Bibliography of Nyāya Vaifeşika Literature, by Gopinath Kaviraj
 - (o) Analysis of the Contents of the Rgveda-Prătifâkhya, by Mangala Deva S ăstri
 - (d) Nārayaņa's Gaņita kaumudī, by Padmākara Dvivedi
 - (e) Food and Drink in the Ramayanic Age, by Manmatha natha Roy
 - (f) Satkāryavāda Causality in Sānkhya, by Gopinath Kaviraj
 - (g) Discipline by Consequences, by G L Sinha
 - (h) History of the origin and expansion of the Aryans by A C Ganguly
 - (1) Punishments in Ancient Indian Schools, by G L Sinha Rs 5
 - (a) Ancient Home of the Aryans and their inigration to India,
 by A C Ganguly
 - (b) A Satrap Coin, by Shyamalal Mehr
 - (c) An Estimate of the Civilisation of the Vanaras as depicted in the Rāmayana, by Manmatha natha Roy
 - (d) A Comparison of the Contents of the Rgveda, Vajasaneya, Tait tiriya & Atharvaveda Prätišäkhyas, by Mangala Deva S ästri.
 - (e) Formal Training and the Ancient Indian Thought, by G.L. Sinha
 (f) History and Bibliography of Nyāya Vais esika Literature.
 - by Gopinath Kavira;
 (g) A Descriptive Index to the names in the Ramayana, by
 - Manmatha natha Roy.
- (h) Notes and Queries, (1) Virgin Worship, by Gopinath Kaviraj Rs 5
 - (a) Index to S abara's Bhasya, by the late Col G A Jacob
 - (b) Some Aspects of the History and Doctrines of the Nathas, by Gopinath Kaviraj
 - (c) An Index etc the Ramayana, by Manmatha natha Roy
 - (d) Studies in Hindu Law by M M Ganganatha Jha
 - (e) The Mimamsa manuscripts in the Govt Sanskrit Library (Benares), by Gopinātha Kavirāj
 - (f) Notes and Queries by Gopinatha Kavira,

SN

YOL VIL

- (a) Bhāmaha and his Kāvyālafikāra,iby Batukan. S'armā and Baladova Upādbyāya.
- (b) Some variants in the readings of the Vais'esika Sul.
 Gopinatha Kaviraj.
 by
- (c) History and Bibliography of Nyāya Van'eşika Literature, by Gopinātha Kavirāj.
 - (d) An attempt to arrive at the correct meaning of some obscure Vedic words, by Shāram Joshi.
- (e) A comparison of the contents of the Rig Veda, Vajasaneya, Taitturya, and Atharva Veda (Chaturadhyayika) Pratis'akhyas, by Mangal Deva Shastri.
- (f) An Index to the Ramayana, by Manmatha Nath Roy
- (g) An Index to S'abara's Bharya, by the late Col. J. A. Jacob.
- (h) Gleanings from the Tantras, by Gopinatha Kavıra;
- (i) The date of Madhusudana Saraswati, by Gopinātha Kavīrāj
- (j) Descriptive notes on Sanskrit Manuscripts, by Gopinātha Karirāj.
- (k) A note on the meaning of the word Parardhs, by Umes's Mis ra.

Vol. VIII.

- (a) Indian Philosophy, by Taraknath banyal
- (b) An Index to the Ramayana, by Manmatha Nath Roy.
- (c) Index to Sabara's Bhagya, by the late Col. J. A Jacob
- (d) HarifSvami, the commentator of S'atapatha Brahmana and the date of Skanda Svami the commentator of the Rigreda, by Mangaladeva S'astri
- (e) Mysticism in Veds, by Gopinsth Kavirsj.
- (f) The Deva dast a brief history of the Institution, by Manmatha Natha Roy.
- Vol. IX (In progress)
 - (a) The Life of a Yogin, by Copinsiha Kariraj.

PRINCESS OF WALES SARASVATI BHAVANA STUDIES

(SANSKRIT)

SARASVATALOKA

Edited by Gopinath Kaviraj, n. a.

Kirana 1 (In progress)

- (a) Mangalam, etc, by Narayana Sastra Khiste.
- (b) Mimansaka mata samgraha, by Haranchiidra Bhattacharva
- (c) S'rimad Acharya Mandana Mis ra by Chinna Swami Sastri
- (d) Bhagavato Buddhasya Charitam Upades as cha by Gopinatha Kaviraj

Kirans I (Supplement)

San-krita Kavi Parichaya Bharavi) by Nanda Kishore Sharma Kirana II (In progress)

- (a) Sarada Prasadanam by Narayana Sastri Khiste
- (b) Chudamanı Dars anam by S as adhava Tarkachudamanı

To be had of

The Superintendent

Government Press, U. P.,

Allahabad